The New-York Times.

VOL. XI...NO. 3184. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Highly Interesting Proceedings in Congress.

Unanimous Expulsion of John C. Breckinridge from the Senate.

The Slaves Incarcerated in the Washington Prison.

Horrible Revelations of the Working of the District Laws.

Probable Passage of a Law Confiscating the Slaves of Rebels.

An Exchange of Prisoners Recommended.

The Release of Mr. Faulkner on Parole.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

A Rebel Force in Possession of Anandale.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1861.

THE REBELS IN POSSESSION OF ANANDALE.

Information has been received this evening that the rebel forces are now in possession of Anondale, and their pickets posted this side. Major Adams, of the Lincoln Cavalry, made a reconnoissance to that point, and deployed his skirmishers three-quarters of a mile beyond Anandale, capturing one of the rebel pickets. He then fell back with his commond, by order of Gen. Kearney. The rebels then took possession of Anondale with a large force of cavalry.

THE REBEL DEFENCES AT CENTREVILLE.

Information has been received that there are twelve forts round Centreville, defended by field pieces only —no heavy guns.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

Four regiments of the enemy have lately left Centreville for Leesburgh, where there are now about fifteen thousand men.

PICKETS FIRED UPON.

The pickets of Gen. Smith's Division were fired upon last night at Lewinsville, but no injury was done. It was said to have been by Tobias Adams and Orlando Gunnell, of the rebel army, who frequently come home. Their fathers are farmers of the neighborhood, and are now imprisoned here for complicity with the rebels and persecution of Union men. Gunnell is very wealthy. One of his negroes is in Gen. Smith's camp, and thirty others were carried to work on the fortifications at Manassas.

THE STORY OF A DESERTER.

Last night a deserter from the rebels named Williams, entered our lines. He is an Englishman, and was taken out of his bed at Charleston, on the night of the 4th of June, and pressed into *the rebel service.* He was a private in the Fourteenth South Carolina Regiment, but has been for some weeks a servant of Beauregard. He escaped on Monday last. He was dressed in a new uniform of blue like those of the New-York soldiers, and having on the New-York buttons. He states that the whole regiment was supplied with such uniforms only a week since, and that the current report was that they had been received in the South from Boston. He states that there is an abundance of good shoes for those of the men who can pay for them. The pair he had on he paid six dollars for.

THE NEGROES IN THE WASHINGTON JAIL.

The sufferings of the negroes now confined in jail in this city were brought before thv Senate to-day by Senator Wilson, based upon the report of Mr Allen, of the Government Detective Police. The facts, shown by the report of Mr. Allen, are of the most revolting nature. They are briefly these:

From sixty to seventy negroes are now confined in the jail, some of whom have been there for months. Some are slaves of citizens of the District, who, on going over to the rebels to fight in the ranks of the rebellion, left their chattels in the jail for safe-keeping. Others are fugitive slaves, who have been taken up by the police of the city and incarcerated, because, in the language of local law, they had "no masters." Others were free negroes, who have been employed in camp, and in visiting the city were taken up by the police—the presumption being that they were slaves, and of course that they had no masters. When committed they had no clothing with them, except that which they had on their persons, and even those who have been imprisoned for months have not had a change, and all are now covered with filth and vermin.

The following debate took place when the report [illegible]

Mr. Hale said he was glad that this report had been made, as it would help to the solution of a question that had been put to him a great many times, long and long ago, as to what the law had to do with Slavery. He thought that when Northern States learned that they were supporting in jail the slaves of rebels, who, to-day, were fighting against the Government, the fact would have a tendency to enlighten some minds in regard to the problem of the contraband question. He should sustain the resolution, and everything that tended to carry out its objects; but he wanted to go a step further, and he thought the present a proper time to introduce the subject. The difficulty was in the administration of justice in this District, and he undertook to say that there was not on earth a community calling itself civilized that had a worse administration of justice than existed in this District; and in that statement he excepted no tribunal from the Supreme Court down or up, as they chose to make it, to the magistrate and courts. It had been twice his lot to go before a magistrate's court in this District, and there we could get a little idea how justice was administered. In the first place, they could not make the beginning, in getting a criminal process, but that it cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $175, which had to be paid out of the public treasury. The result was that the District was filled with magistrates who were anxious to get up prosecutions. Since he had been a member of this body, one of his colleagues in the other House had been arrested on the oath of a crazy man, who charged him with stealing a railroad. Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Minister; Mr. Calderan, the Spanish Minister; Gen. Scott, and most of the characters of this description in this city, were summoned as witnesses. Notwithstanding it was as palpaple a case of the absurd fancy of a crazy man as ever was, yet he had to come into the Senate and summon me to go to the Navy-yard to get him released from imprisonment, caused by the oath of a crazy man, who charged him with stealing a railroad in New-Hampshire. Another time I had occasion to appear as a witness for a friend who was in custody before a magistrate setting in this Capitol. I went in and asked to see the process by which he was holden, if there was any. He said that there was none; that one of the messengers had told him the Speaker said he must be arrested, and that was the only authority upon which the magistrate held a man charged with crime. He called in another nothing, he hoped the subject would be referred. Justice associated with him, and they actually ordered a citizen of the United States to give bail in a large sum upon hearsay, and after going through two or three channels to get to the origin, it was found to be that the Speaker had said that he ought to be arrested. These are facts that had come under his personal knowledge. He would now go further, and allude to some facts that were not within his knowledge. There were among the city ordinances of Washington, those that would disgrace Constantinople in regard to the free colored people of this District. No matter how long a man had been here, or how correct a life he had led, or how exemplary might have been his walks in life, if his complexion was a little darker—he was going to say than the Vice-President's, but he would not—he was liable to be at once arrested and carried to jail, and kept there, unless he paid to the officer making the arrest a fine of several dollars. It was hoped that when we passed this new Metropolitan Police bill we would remedy all that. We turned out the Democratic cormorants who had been so long feeding on these poor creatures, and we put in this set of virtuous and upright men, and they have again verified the old story of the fox that was among the brambles. The flies bit and sucked his blood, so that when somebody offered to drive them off, he said: "For Heaven's sake don't, for they are nearly filled, and if another swarm comes they will kill me." That had been the condition of the colored people under our Metropolitan Police Law. Tempted by the fine which they had imposed upon them,—he had heard this from men whom he would believe as quick as any member upon this floor, though their complexion was a little darker,—and they state that their sufferings under Democratic oppression were nothing at all to what they had been compelled to endure under the Metropolitan Police law. He had read with some pleasure the message of the present Governor of South Carolina to the Legislature of his own State, when he said that he hoped that the day was far distant when the State would neglect to extend its protecting energy to that unfortunate and defenceless class, the free blacks. It was the duty of this Congress to look into the administration of justice in this District, to see that those who had been ground down to the earth heretofore, were not ground down still more under their auspices. He hoped that the intelligent, humane and philanthropic Senator from Massachusetts—he did not mean the distinguished gentleman who introduced this resolution, (Mr. Wilson)—would pursue his inquiries further, and search out the causes of this evil, and suggest a remedy; and he, (Mr. Hale,) gave notice that if nobody else did, he should introduce a bill that would have some tendency at least to do away with the evils they found.

Mr. McDougal said, that as the report which had been made was from a gentleman of whom he knew to some Committee of this body who could report the facts more full and complete. Were the plan itself from a Committee, he would not object to its consideration now. He moved a reference to a Special Committee.

Mr. Wilson had no objection to a reference. He had called attention to the subject because his own had been called to it by gentlemen who had examined this report. He had gone in person to these poor creatures, and had seen with his own eyes. If any Senator would go to that prison, he would find his better nature shocked by what he would witness. He thought these persons there held ought to be discharged from that foul place as soon as possible. He agreed entirely with the Senator from New-Hampshire in what he had said in regard to the administration of justice in this District. He hoped that before this Congress adjourned the Judiciary system of this District would be entirely reorganized, and that we should have tribunals worthy of a Christian and civilized name, and that these doggeries, in which justice was supposed to be administered would be obliterated. There was one remark of the Senator (Mr. Hale) in regard to the new police law, which he owed it to the Senate to notice. During the Autumn he had been repeatedly called upon by colored persons of the most respectable character, in this District, who asked if, in reorganizing the Police, it was intended by Congress to oppress them as a class, and stating that they had never been so oppressed as they had been during the last few months. He had supposed that the Police organized under this act had been engaged on this work, but on making inquiry he had learned that the Police had been otherwise instructed, and in this report he found that the list of persons who had made these arrests were county constables; and he had found, also, a list of persons who had sent these persons to jail, and among them was a man named King, notorious in this city as one of those creatures who lived by this business, and who had taken up a poor boy who had run away from Alexandria and joined an Ohio regiment, and being left on their return, was taken by King to jail, where King took from his pocket a dollar and a half, which the soldiers had given him. One of these persons, now held in this jail for safe keeping until his master comes back, is the slave of a man named Dunnington, once a police officer in this Capital, now an officer in the rebel army. I have not time to go over this list, though I have talked with these persons, and I find they all agree on these statements. But I hope these persons will be discharged as speedily as possible, and that a law will be passed punishing those who are guilty of their arrest; and further, that all these laws which are now oppressive to any portion of the people will be wiped from the statute-book, and that all the ordinances of this city of that character will be repealed. I hope, too, that judicial tribunals will be established worthy of us; and, further, that a system of selecting jurors will be adopted that will be what it ought to be. And I hope, too, that, although we are in time of war, and are making large expenditures, that prison, now standing in this city as a burning shame and disgrace to our country, will be leveled with the dust, and that a prison fit to keep human beings in will be erected. The other day the French Legation carried with them to that prison a gentleman who had traversed the civilized world examining prisons. The jailor said to me yesterday, that that gentleman stated, after he had gone through the jail, that he had never seen such a place in all his observations with one exception, and that one was in Austria. If Senators can bear to visit this jail and see with their own eyes what I have seen, and I advise them to do so, I think they will at any rate be disposed to liberate those poor creatures confined there for no offence whatever.

Mr. McDougal suggested that, as the remarks had gone into the question of the administration of justice in the District, the whole matter had better be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Fessenden coincided in the views of the previous speakers, in a few remarks.

Mr. Sumner said that the gentleman had referred to the Judiciary of the District, and had said that we must have other and better men on the bench. He did not go far enough. We wanted the right kind of laws to be executed. These abuses were traceable to the black code of Maryland. They would find in that black code an apology for every outrage that was now complained of. If, therefore Senators were really in earnest—if they were determined that the National Capital should be purified, and the administration of justice should be such as should be worthy of a civilized community, they had got to expunge that black code from the statute book, and to expunge that black code from the statute book was to expunge Slavery itself. Senators would mistake if they undertook to meet the question merely on the threshold. They had got to meet it on its substance, in its essence. Why was it that this prison was so offensive,—for he knew it to be so, for it had been his fortune to visit it frequently. It was on account of Slavery, and the black code which prevailed in this District. Why was justice so offensively administered in this city? Because of the brutal sentiments generated by Slavery, sanctioned by the black code, which the Courts of this District enforce. He had listened with gratitude to his distinguished friend from New-Hampshire (Mr. Hale) when he reviewed this subject. He (Mr. Hale) had announced that he would soon bring in a bill in order to remedy this evil. He had not told them what that bill would be, but the Senator from New-Hampshire was apt to be thorough, and he doubted not that he understood the case, but was sure that he (Mr. Hale) could not accomplish his purpose except he struck directly at Slavery, which was the root of all the noisome inhumanity which had been exposed before us.

After a few remarks by Mr. Trumbull, the report was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

FUGITIVES IN MISSOURI.

Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for copies of any General Orders issued by the commander of the Military Department of Missouri, having particular reference to the first General Order issued by Gen. Halleck. In alluding to this order, Mr. Sumner said it was of such a nature that it was difficult to speak of it and keep within bounds; that Gen. Halleck had the reputation of being a good tactician, but the act with which he had chosen to inaugurate his command was not calculated to give assurance of his success hereafter. Beside being illogical and inhuman, it contemplated the surrender of fugitive slaves beyond any Constitutional provision. Gen. Halleck had ordered, as it appears from the newspaper reports, not only that no slaves be admitted into his camps or within his lines while the army was on its march, but that those already within should be thrust out. The very strange reason he gave for this order was, that these slaves would convey information to the enemy. This order of Gen Halleck would cover him with a shame which no victory he might win could remove.

THE CONFISCATION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

There is scarcely a doubt that Congress is now prepared to enact a law for confiscation of all the property of rebels, including their slaves, and without regard to the fact of the immediate employment of the slaves in hostile places. The House would pass such a law by a large majority, and the Senate almost unanimously; but the question of the disposal of the slaves after confiscation, which is virtually emancipation, will exact a protracted debate, and lead to a very close division, with doubtful result. No plan of emancipation, unless accompanied by a practical scheme for colonization, will ever meet the President's assent. In the divisions excited by the discussion of these subjects, it is probable that the Border Slave States will anticipate the Government by confiscating the slaves of rebels to State use.

THE RELEASE OF MR. FAULKNER

Some time ago Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia, former member of Congress from that State and late Minister to France, who is now a State prisoner at Fort Warren, opened a correspondence with Government, in which he suggested the exchange of himself for Hon. Mr. Ely, of Rochester, N. Y., who has been a prisoner among the rebels since the battle of Bull Run. The Government lent its favor to the proposition, and to-day the order was agreed on releasing Mr. Faulkner from imprisonment on his parole of honor. He is to be allowed to proceed to Richmond and procure, if possible, the release of Mr Ely in his stead. If he does not succeed in thirty days he is to return and surrender himself a prisoner as before.

SERENADE TO SENATOR LANE.

The band of the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment—the only Indiana regiment on the Potomac—this evening serenaded Senator Lane and the representatives of that State. Senator Lane acknowledged the compliment in a speech, in which he said that he placed implicit confidence in Abraham Lincoln and his manner of conducting the war. The rebels in arms, by the Constitution and the laws of God and man, had forfeited their right to property of every kind, even to the heads on their shoulders, and it should be confiscated. Confiscating their slaves implied emancipating them; but before emancipating we should prepare to colonize them. We had the right to put arms in their hands, but to do so would be inexpedient while there are thousands of white men, whom the Government could not arm, ready to fight. To arm the slaves would be a confession of weakness. There should be no compromisise while one traitor was in arms—none which would divide the country—none which would not give the leading rebels to a felon's death. In ten days the rebels would be driven from Kentucky, and he hoped the time would soon come when the black and smoking ruins of Charleston would be the monument of its folly and stupendous crime.

The speech was exceedingly eloquent, and frequently interrupted by loud cheers.

Gens. Cravens and Mitchell, Representatives from Indiana, on being serenaded at Brown's Hotel, made speeches of a decidedly conservative character, and strongly sustaining the President's Message. Among other things, Gen. Mitchell said, "Let us wipe out the disgrace of Bull Run. Let us 'On to Richmond,' and on to Charleston, and when we have taken the Capitals of treason and suppressed the rebellion, then we will settle the Slavery question. Let us have fighting first and legislation afterwards. These are the sentiments of Indiana, and of Indiana soldiers." This part of Gen. Mitchell's speech was loudly applauded by the Indiana officers and soldiers present.

OPPOSITION TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A movement is on foot among the ultra Anti-Slavery in Congress to organize an opposition to President Lincoln's Administration. A meeting will be held this week. I will let you have the particulars. The President is fully advised and prepared for the onset.

THE EXPULSION OF SENATORS

Gen. Lane, of Kansas, was inquiring to-day for evidence upon which to propose the expulsion of Senators Powell, Bright and perhaps other Senators. He may succeed as to Bright, but it is doubtful if Powell has committed any act of disloyalty to the Union.

EX-SENATOR GWIN AND CALHOUN BENHAM.

Ex-Senator Gwin and Calhoun Benham arrived in the city to-day, having been released by order of the State Department on parole.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S FAMILY.

Gen. McClellan left the city to-day, on a special train, for Harrisburgh, *via* Baltimore, to meet his wife Mrs. McClellan, and her mother, (Mrs. Gen. Marcy, who are now *en route* for the city.

GOV. MORGAN ARRIVED.

Gov. Morgan arrived in the city to-day.

GEN. BENHAM IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. Benham, commanding in Western Virginia, arrived here to-day, and immediately reported to the proper authority.

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Gen. Meigs is winning golden opinions from all who have dealings with him, by the prompt, direct and just manner in which he deals with whatever business comes before him. The Government and the country are fortunate in having such an officer in a position of so much responsibility. Probably no similar department in any country was ever more thoroughly organized or more efficiently administered.

THE NEW FRENCH UNIFORMS.

Soldiers have appeared to-day on the avenue clothed in the unique uniforms received from France. They attracted much attention.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY BALL.

The grand ball of the Fifth Cavalry took place tonight at the new quarters of the regiment, in Twenty-first-street. It was largely attended, and by a brilliant assemblage of beauty and fashion, including the official circles.

SUFFERING IN FAIRFAX COUNTY.

Great suffering is being experienced by the wives of farmers throughout Fairfax County, whose husbands are in the rebel army.

A CARRIAGE-WAY OVER THE GEORGETOWN AQUEDUCT.

Arrangements have been made for converting the Georgetown Aqueduct into a carriage way, and the water will be drawn off as soon as a dam can be made at the exit of the canal.

THE GOVERNMENT FERRY AT GEORGETOWN.

The steamboat for the Government ferry at Georgetown, was expected here to-day. The ways will be ready, so that it will be running in the course of a week.

THE PORT ROYAL POST-OFFICE.

All the arrangements for the establishment of a Post-office at Port Royal have been completed, and H. Sears, of South Carolina, has been appointed Postmaster. All mail matter will be dispatched from New-York by sea for that place. In the meantime, all letters intended for Tybee Island will be sent to Port Royal, and from thence to the former place.

RIVALRY BETWEEN THE FIELD BATTERIES.

A considerable rivalry exists between the various field batteries of our service. Lieut. Clark, of Weeden's Rhode Island Battery, hit a tree this morning with a shenkle shell, at the distance of 1,700 yards, or nearly a mile. He was a Corporal in Reynold's Battery at Bull Run, and his was the only gun saved.

A SCENE IN THE PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

To-day, Capt. Jamison, of the navy, now an old and feeble man, who had come from Alexandria, on a visit, applied, with his niece, at the Provost-marshal's office for a pass. On being asked to sign the usual affirmation of loyalty and the promise to give no aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government, the niece refused, and created quite a scene in the office by her indignation at being refused a pass without this condition attached. Finding that she must remain in Washington or acquiesce, she at last affixed her signature to the paper.

THE CONTRACT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The House Committee, for the investigation of the contract of the Government, met this morning for the purpose of arranging their report, which will be submitted, together with the evidence taken in the matter, on Monday next.

INDIAN TROUBLES EXPECTED.

Trouble is expected with the Prembina and Red Lake Indians. At a council of their Chiefs and head men, held Aug. 30, a demand was made for tolls from the mail steamer *Pioneer*, for every trip on the Red River, and payment for wood cut for her use. If their demand is not complied with, they threaten to stop the boat and make trouble. The Indian agent asks for troops to protect the Government property from them, as they are growing desperate.

THE ITALIAN MAILS.

By an arrangement with the French office, all the mails for any part of the Kingdom of Italy are dispatched through France, at 21 cents the single rate.

CODIFYING THE POSTAL LAWS.

The House Post-office Committee have already agreed to adopt the recommendatiom of the Postmaster General for a codification of the Postal laws.

ACTING MASTERS IN THE NAVY.

Martin S. Haws, of New-York, has been appointed Acting Master in the Navy on temporary service, and Eli Brown, of Marblehead, Mass., and Robt. Simms, of New-York, who were appointed Acting Masters' Mates, have deserted, after drawing two months' advance pay.

THE APPOINTMENT OF SUTLERS.

Numerous applications for appointments as Sutler have been made to the War Department, which has no power to appoint them. Te following is the law on the subject, as contained in the Revised Army Regulations;

"Troops in campaigh, on detachment or on distant service, will be allowed Sutlers at the rate of one for every regiment, corps or separate detachment, to be appointed by the commanding officer of such regiment, corps or detachment, upon the recommendation of the council of administration, subject to the approval of the General or other officer in command."

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution to expel Mr. Breckinridge.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) took ground against it. As Mr. Breckinridge had already resigned, he could not be expelled.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) insisted that he should be expelled, and offered a substitute for Mr. Chandler's resolution as follows:

Whereas John C. Breckinridge, a member of this body, has joined the enemies of his country, and is now in arms against the Government he has sworn to support, therefore

Resolved, That the traitor Breckinridge be expelled.

Mr. Chandler accepted the substitute, and the resolution, as thus amended, was unanimously adopted. Yeas, 36; Nays, none.

Ayes—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlisle, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Kennedy, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson.

Absent or Not Voting—Messrs. Bayard, Bright, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Missouri, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, and Willey.

The following Standing Committees were announced. They are the same as at the last session, with the following changes:

On Foreign Relations—Mr. Harris, in place of Mr. Breckinridge.

On Military Affairs—Mr. Nesmith, in place of Mr. Baker.

On Public Lands—Mr. Carlisle, in place of Mr. Bingham.

On Indian Affairs—Mr. Clark, in place of Mr. Foot.

On Pensions—Mr. Willey, in place of Mr. Bingham.

On Territories—Messrs. Pomeroy and Carlisle, in place of Mr. Baker and Mr. Breckinridge.

The Committee on Foreign Relations will consist of Messrs. Browning, Willey and Saulsbury.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called attention to a list of colored persons confined in prison in Washington, sent there by persons calling themselves Justices of the Peace. The report had been made by Detective Allen to the Provost-Marshal. Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution for their release.

The debate was continued at length. Among the speakers was Mr. Sumner, in earnest approbation of his colleague's resolution, which was referred to the Committee on District of Columbia affairs.

On motion of Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the Marshal of the District of Columbia be directed to report immediately to the Senate the names of all persons now confined in the jail in the City of Washington, with the causes of their commitment, the names of the magistrates by whom they were committed, the length of their imprisonment, and the names of the persons who made the first arrest.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, it was resolved that the laws now in force within the District of Columbia relating to the arrest of fugitives from service or labor, together with all laws concerning persons of color within the District of Columbia, be referred to the Committee on District of Columbia, and that the Committee be further instructed to consider the expediency of abolishing Slavery in the District, with compensation to the legal owners of the slaves.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to abolish the distinction between the volunteers and regulars.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, (Opp.,) offered a joint resolution, which is as follows:

Whereas, the people of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee are in revolt against the constitutional Government of the United States, and have assumed to secede from the Federal Union to form an independent Government, under the name of the "Confederate States of America," and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States approving the sentiments of the President in his annual Message, that the "Union must be preserved;" and hence all indispensable means must be employed; and believing that kind and fraternal feeling between the people of all the States is indispensable to the maintainance of a happy and prosperous Union, and being willing to manifest such feeling on their part to them; and that peace may be restored to a distracted country, and the Union and Constitution be preserved and maintained; and inviting the coöperation of the people of the aforesaid States in the accomplishment of this object, it is desirable to each and all, do hereby resolve as follows:

Resolved, That Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, Roger B. Taney, Ed. Everett, Geo. M. Dallas, Thos. M. Ewing, Horace Burney, Reverdy Johnson, John J. Crittenden, Geo. C, Pugh and Rich'd W. Thompson, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners on the part of Congress to confer with a like number of Commissioners, to be appointed by the States aforesaid, for the preservation of the Union, and the maintainance of the Constitution; and that they report the result of said conference to Congress for approval or rejection.

Resolved, That upon the appointment of Commissioners as hereby invited by said States, and upon the meeting of the Joint Commission for the purpose of conference as aforesaid, active hostilities shall cease and be suspended; and shall not be renewed unless said Commission shall be unable to agree, or in case of an agreement by them said agreement shall be rejected either by Congress or by the aforesaid States.

The resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish to the Senate copies of any general orders in the Military Department of Missonri relating to fugitive slaves.

Mr. Hale submitted the following, which lies over:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of abolishing the present Supreme Court of the United States, and establishing instead thereof another Supreme Court, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, which, in the opinion of Congress, will meet the requirements of the Constitution.

Among the the bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. Latham: A bill to establish a line of steam-mail ships between San Francisco and Shanghai, touching at the Sandwich Islands and Japan; and a bill to authorize and facilitate mining operations in the States of California and Oregon, in the territory of the United States.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, (Rep.,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to confiscate all property belonging to persons in rebellion against the Government of the United States, including persons recognized as slaves, who shall be made free men; to provide for their employment during the present war, their subsequent apprenticeship to loyal masters, and their final colonization.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Agriculture reported the Homestead bill.

After an incidental debate, the Homestead bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The usual extra number of copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Van Wyck, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Government contracts, reported a resolution that the Committee have leave to sit during the sessions of the House, and have leave to report from time to time. Adopted.

Mr. Upton, of Virginia, (Union,) introduced a bill for the restoration of Alexandria County to the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Opp.,) a resolution was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, copies of any communications addressed to the Executive by the Governments of England, Spain and France, in regard to the armed intervention proposed by them in the affairs of Mexico, and any other information he may have to communicate.

Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution concerning the rebellion, the consideration whereof was postponed.

Also the following:

Whereas, It has been represented that there are confined in the Government jail forty-five persons who are not charged with crime, but are represented as being slaves, the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the truth of said report and by what authority they are confined, who are the reputed owners, and what legislation, if any, is necessary to relieve them from imprisonment, and to prevent persons from being similarly imprisoned hereafter, and to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, (Opp.) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report what change, if any, is necessary in the mode of payment of soldiers, who are held as prisoners of war.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Opp.) introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Whereas, The exchange of prisoners in the present war has already been practiced indirectly, and as such exchange would not only increase the enlistments and vigor of our army but subserve the highest interests of humanity, and as such exchange does not involve the recognition of the rebels as a Government, therefore

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inaugurate and systematize measures for the exchange of prisoners in the present war.

Mr. Holman, of Indianan, (Dem.,) offered the following preamble and resolution, and moved the previous question on the adoption:

Whereas, This House, on the 22d day of July last, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted the following resolution, submitted to the House by Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the Constitutional Government and in arms around the Capital, that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will only recollect its duty to the whole country that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and preserve the Union, with its dignities, equalities and the rights of the several States unimpaired, and as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease. And

Whereas, Since that time no event has occurred to change the feelings of the Government, therefore

Resolved, That the principles above expressed are solemnly reaffirmed by this House.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) thought the resolution ought not to be debated.

The Speaker replied that the gentleman from Indiana (Holman) demanded the previous question, so that it is not debatable.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.,) desiring a division of the question, hoped the previous question would be voted down.

Mr. Stevens moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS.

Aldrich of Min., Rep.
Allen of Mass., Rep.
Arnold of Ill., Rep.
Ashley of Ohio, Rep.
Bailey of Mass., Rep.
Baker of N. Y., Rep.
Baxter of Vt., Rep.
Beaman of Mich., Rep.
Blair of Mo., Rep.
Blair of Pa., Rep.
Blake of Ohio, Rep.
Buffington of Mass., Rep.
Burnham of Conn., Rep.
Chamberlain of N. Y., R.
Clark of N. Y., Rep.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.
F. A. Conkling of N.Y., R.
Conway of Kansas, Rep.
Davis of Penn., Rep.
Delaplaine of N. Y. Opp.
Duell of N. Y., Rep.
Edgerton of Ohio, Rep.
Edwards of N. H., Rep.
Eliot of Mass., Rep.
Fenton of N. Y., Rep.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.
Franchot of N. Y., Rep.
Gooch of Mass., Rep.
Gurley of Ohio, Rep.
Hooper of Mass., Rep.
Hutchins of Ohio, Rep.
Julian of Ind., Rep.
Kelley of Penn., Rep.
Lansing of N. Y., Rep.
Loomis of Conn., Rep.
Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
McPherson of Penn., Rep.
Morehead of Penn., Rep.
Morrill of Me., Rep.
Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Patten of Penn., Rep.
Phelps of Cal., Union.
Pike of Me., Rep.
Pomeroy of N. Y., Rep.
Potter of Wis., Rep.
Rice of Me., Rep.
Biddle of Ohio, Rep.
Rollins of N. H., Rep.
Sargeant of Cal., Union.
Sedgwick of N. Y., Rep.
Shanks of Ind., Rep.
Sherman of N. Y., Rep.
Sloan of Wis., Rep.
Spaulding of N. Y., Rep.
Stevens of Pa., Rep.
Train of Mass., Rep.
Trimble of Ohio, Rep.
Trowbridge of Mich., Rep.
Van Horn of N. Y., Rep.
Verree of Penn., Rep.
Wall of N. Y., Rep.
Wallace of Penn., Rep.
Walton of Me., Rep.
Walton of Vt., Rep.
Washburne of Ill., Rep.
Wheeler of N. Y., Rep.
White of Ind., Rep.
Wilson of Iowa, Rep.
Worcester of O., Rep.—70.

NAYS.

Allen of Ohio, Opp.
Ancana of Penn, Secesh.
Bailey of Penn., Opp.
Biddle of Penn., Union.
Blair of Va., Union.
Calvert of Md., Union.
Campbell of Penn., Rep.
Cobb of N. J., Opp.
Corning of N. Y., Opp.
Cox of Ohio, Opp.
Cravens of Ind., Opp.
Crisfield of Md., Union.
Dawes of Mass., Rep.
Delano of Mass., Rep.
Diven of N. Y., Rep.
Dunlap of Ky., Union.
Dunn of Ind., Rep.
English of Conn., Opp.
Fouke of Ill., Opp.
Frank of N. Y., Rep.
Goodwin of Me., Rep.
Granger of Mich., Rep.
Grider of Ky., Union.
Hanchett of Wis., Rep.
Harding of Ky., Union.
Harrison of Ohio, Union.
Holman of Ind., Opp.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.
Kellogg of Ill., Rep.
Law of Ind., Opp.
Lazear of Penn., Opp.
Leary of Md., Union.
Lehman of Penn., Opp.
McKnight of Penn., Rep.
Maynard of Tenn., Union.
Menzies of Ky., Union.
Mitchell of Ind., Rep.
Morris of Ohio, Rep.
Nixon of N. J., Rep.
Noble of Ohio, Opp.
Noell of Mo., Opp.
Norton, of Mo., Secesh.
Odell of N. Y., Opp.
Pendleton of Ohio, Opp.
Perry of N. J., Opp.
Potter of Ind., Rep.
Richardson of Ill., Rep.
Sheffield of R. I., Union.
Shellaberger of Ohio, Rep.
Shiel of Va., Union.
Smith of N. Y., Opp.
Steele of N. Y., Opp.
Steele of N. J., Opp.
Stratton of N. J., Rep.
Thomas of Mass., Union.
Thomas of Md., Union.
Upton of Va., Union.
VanValkenburgh of N.Y. R.
Wadsworth of Ky., Union.
Ward of N. Y., Opp.
Webster of Md., Union.
White of Ohio, Opp.
Wickliffe of Ky., Union.
Woodruff of Conn., Opp.
Wright of Pa., Union—65.

RECAPITULATION.

YEAS.	
Republicans	67
Opposition	1
Elected as Union Men	2—70

NAYS.	
Opposition	24
Union	20
Republicans	19
Secesh	2—65

Mr. Dunn, of Ind., (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the practicability and expediency of procuring the rights and privileges of settlement and citizenship on any part of this Continent, or on the adjacent islands south of the United States for the habitation of free persons of African descent, who may choose to emigrate thereto from the United States for the formation of independent colonies, to be protected from foreign molestation. Adopted.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois. (Rep.,) and Mr. Conway, of Kansas, (Rep.,) severally introduced propositions on questions of Slavery, the consideration of which were postponed.

Mr. Watts, Delegate from New-Mexico, introduced a preamble, concluding with a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to report to the House what measures have been or ought to be taken to expose and punish Major Lynde and other army officers who may be guilty of treason or cowardice in surrendering a larger and superior force of United States soldiers to Texan troops, so that those who are innocent may be relieved from blame, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked leave to introduce a bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Cox objected. Adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The Country again Overrun by Numerous Bands of Outlaws.

Sedalia, Mo., Wednesday, Dec. 4.

The country west of here is again reported to be overrun by numerous bands of from 50 to 75 men, who represent that they are from Price's army. They enter every Union man's house, and carry off all the bedding, clothing, and provisions that they can find, and drive off all the horses and cattle. The large gangs have teams and wagons to transport their booty. They will, undoubtedly run to Price as soon as they can steal enough to supply their wants for the Winter.

A detachment of cavalry left here this morning, and we shall probably soon hear of some skirmishes.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, Dec. 4.

The Provost-Marshal has ordered all retail liquor establishments to close every evening at 7 o'clock until further orders. The deportment of the National troops, in large numbers, which are in and around Louisville, elicits the encomiums of everybody.

Capt. Ruchstahl, who has raised two cavalry companies for Col. Bayles' Kentucky Cavalry Regiment and who received seventeen wounds in the Mexican war, was yesterday elected Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment.

A letter to the *Democrat* from Somerset, on the Cumberland River, says that Haskins' National troops, encamped near Somerset on the Cumberland River, were attacked by the rebels, who had planted artillery on the opposite side of the river on Sunday last. The correspondent says that one rebel officer was killed, but gives no further particulars. The Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Ohio had come to relieve Haskins with artillery.

MONEMENTS OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Wheeling, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Gen. Rosecrans and staff arrived here to-day, where his headquarters will be this Winter. He has been tendered the choice of several vacant rebel residences for that purpose.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Gen. McClellan paid a flying visit to his family, at Parkton, Baltimore County, this morning. He passed through this city this evening, returning to Washington by special train. The General was in citizen's dress, and very few persons knew of his presence. He looked in excellent health.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

$870,246 IN TREASURE.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN BOLIVIA.

Sixty Leading Citizens, and One Hundred and Eighty Indians Assassinated at La Paz.

The Sumter at Martinique on Nov. 9.

The Iroquois Still in Pursuit of the Pirate.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, at 3 P. M., on Nov. 25, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing later news from the Isthmus and Pacific coast, and $870,246 77 in specie.

Among the passengers we notice Gen. G. W. Jones, late United States Minister to Bogota; Capts. H. G. Gibson, A. H. Maynardier, United States Army; Lieuts. Murray, English and Smith, and Dr. Graves, United States Navy.

The following is the *Northern Light's*

SPECIE LIST:

Order	$18,216	Frank Baker	14,458
R. Patrick	77,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	44,703
P. Naylor	10,000	Eug. Kelly	65,000
W. Heller & Co.	10,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	293,000
De Witt, Kittle & Co.,			
Hallet & Carman	15,800	Wells, Fargo & Co.	1,627
J. B. Newton & Co.	20,000	Herques & Masseras	170
Am. Ex. Bank	55,000	Handy & Everett	1,000
W. Seligman & Co.	32,000	Strout Brothers	700
Ballin & Sanders	42,000	B. Howard & Sons	700
Scholle Brothers	22,300	Order	1,000
J. Heller Brothers	10,000	Cartwright & Harrison	800
Jennings & Brewster	19,000	Ribbon & Munoz	1,750
A. S. Rosenbaum	17,750	Colgate & Hoffman	1,339
M. C. Hawley	4,750		
W. T. Coleman & Co.	10,000	Total	$870,246
J. Straus Bros. & Co.	35,060		
W. F. Wild & Co.	20,000		

The news from South America is of interest. Details are given in our correspondence of a horrible butchery of unarmed citizens at La Paz, in Bolivia.

There is no intelligence of moment from Ecuador. President Moreno and Gen. Flores were apparently pushing their schemes for a French protectorate.

The election in Peru proves to have been a mere farce.

From the Argentine Confederation we have a confirmation of the reported battle between the Confederate forces and those of Buenos Ayres. The latter were utterly routed.

Our dates from Bogota are to Nov. 8, and from Carthagena to Nov. 20. The United States Minister, Judge Burton, had arrived at Bogota, but delayed the presentation of his credentials from some unexplained reason. An armistice had been agreed upon between Canal and the Government forces in Santander.

The Archbishop of Bogota had been exiled by order of President Mosquera.

Intelligence of the seizure of Mason and Slidell had reached Panama and created the most intense excitement among the English portion of the population, who denounced the act in the most unmeasured terms.

The *Sumter* coaled at Port Royal, Martinique, on Nov. 9. The *Iroquois*, which received the intelligence at St. Thomas on Nov. 12, immediately started in pursuit of her.

Capt. Tinklepaugh, of the *Northern Light*, reports that information had been received at Aspinwall that the *Iroquois* was within three hours' sail of the *Sumter*.

LATEST NEWS BY THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Arrived at Aspinwall from the States: Bark *Mary Lee*, schooner *Jane Morris*, bark *Cienfuegos*—all with coal to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—Señor Tuijano, Plenipotentiary to the State of Panama, was also at Aspinwall.

A part of Antioquia had been occupied by the forces of Gen. Mosquera.

The news generally was favorable to the Confederation.

In port at Aspinwall, United States Flag-ship *Lancaster*; also the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, which has been beached for repairs; also the steamer *Wyoming* and British steamer *Tartar*.

The United States steamer *Narragansett* was at Acapulco, and the *Saranac* on the coast of Mexico.

The *Lancaster* would leave about the 1st of December for San Francisco, and the *Wyoming* for Callao.

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

The Feeling Between Englishmen and Americans—Scene at the Office of the United States Consul.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Sunday, Nov. 24, 1861.

Panama, like the balance of the world, I suppose, was much excited at the news of the seizure of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, on the British steamer. The English were in a rage, because, aside from the insult to the lion and the unicorn, all Queen Victoria's subjects here thoroughly sympathize with the Southern rebels—not because they love the South, but because they hate the United States, and wish to see the Government broken up. The Panamenos were jubilant at the intelligence, "because," was the general expression, "England has now been insulted by Capt. Wilkes, and she will know how to sympathize with New-Granada." To a suggestion that, all England could reasonably demand was an apology from the Government of the United States, and an official denial of its approval of the act, all voices were in unison among the hotter-headed and less wise of the people: "No! the United States will have to take Mason and Slidell to England on the *San Jacinto*, and there deliver them up."

By the way, speaking of British sympathy for the rebels, reminds me of a scene that took place recently in the office of Mr. Rice, the United States Consul at Colon. Two Englishmen, one from Mexico and another from British Columbia, as I entered the office, were waiting to have their passports for New-York, which they had taken from the British Consul, *visèd*. The passports had been regulated by the clerk and brought to Mr. Rice's table for signature, which, instead of giving, he coolly proceeded to tear the "*visé*" from the passports, throwing the pieces out from an open window.

"Why is this, Sir?" inquired one of the Englishmen, as their passports were handed back to them.

"It is because I can do nothing, gentlemen, to facilitate the entrance of enemies of the United States into its ports."

"But," remonstrated one of them, "we are Englishmen, and we have nothing to do with the quarrel between the North and the South."

"Then, gentlemen, you must not imitate the talk of American traitors in my presence." And they went away with their torn passports.

I doubt whether United States Consuls have a right to sit in judgment on the opinions of British travelers' or question them as to their sentiments when they are asked only to fulfill a simple duty assigned by all Governments to their agents abroad; and it would be well for the United States Secretary to settle this matter by some orders on the subject.

Mr. Rice also refused to give a passport to an American gentleman and his wife, on their way to Havana, because they would not inscribe the oath of allegiance to the Government on it. I know that in the United States this rule prevails, but are Consuls instructed to enforce the same rule on Americans going from one foreign country to another?

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

A Terrible Tragedy in Bolivia—Sixty Leading Citizens of La Paz Murdered by Order of Gen. Acha—The Murderer Forced to Fly the City—Affairs in Ecuador, Chili and the Argentine Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

The British Mail steamship *Lima*, from the South Coast, arrived at Panama on the 22d. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago to the 2d, Lima and Callao to the [illegible], and [illegible] to the 17th November. The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, from Central American ports brings dates from Guatemala to the 11th, Salvador to the 15th, Nicaragua to the 17th, and from Costa Rica to the 18th November.

BOLIVIA.

Contrary to my usual arrangement, must have the precedence to-day over all the other States, as she has just exceeded them all in the enormity and atrocity of her crime. A year ago, or thereabout, Dr. Linares, who had succeeded to the Presidency of Bolivia, after thirty-six attempts at revolution, was in turn thrust aside by a military conspiracy headed by Gen. Acha; the conspirators, scarcely an hour before they drew the sword against Linares, having broken bread at his table. The Ex-President went to Valparaiso, and died there only last month. Gen. Acha, of course, on his accession to power, found Ex-President Belzu, Ex-President Cordova, the son-in-law of the latter, and the friends of Dr. Linares all leagued against him, and inciting the people to revolution. But having organized quite a large military force, under the pretence that Bolivia was to be attacked by Peru, he was able to suffocate easily all rebellions and to defy his enemies. On the morning of the 30th September last, one of these attempts against Acha was made by the friends of Belzu, at La Paz, but was not very well supported, and about forty of the principal men of the city, who were charged with being the leaders, were seized and thrown into prison. La Paz, a city of 60,000 inhabitants, was declared in a state of siege, and Gen. Placido Yanez appointed military commandante. The city became tranquil again, but nevertheless, a good deal of dissatisfaction existed among the friends of the prisoners, that they should be kept in confinement without trial, and there were undoubtedly threats made that they would be violently rescued. Gen. Yanez, it is charged, wishing to get rid of these leaders, instigated a sham *émeute* in the vicinity of their prisons, the object being made to appear to rescue them from the authorities. Accordingly at 12½ on the morning of the 23d of October, a cry of "*Viva Cordova!*" was raised in front of his prison, when a sharp fusilade was heard for a few moments, and then all was still. Sixty of the principal men of Bolivia had been murdered—some of them in their beds, and all in a defenceless condition, without arms, and one hundred and eighty poor Indians, or cholos, as an excuse for this massacre, were shot down like dogs in the streets! Among the prominent men assassinated, and who had been identified in the Pantheon, were:

Francisco Belzu, nephew of the Ex-President; Senor La Riva.

Generals—Jorge Cordova, Ex-President of Bolivia; Hermosa, Ascarrus and Alcoresa.

Colonels—Espejo, the two Palmas, Silva, Larriva, Luciano Mendizabel, Bernadino Mendizabel, Belmonte, Calderon and Lieut.-Col. Sardon.

Majors—Urbina, Vega.

Bishops and Priests—Tejada, Zevallos, Vargas, Asin and Huachalla: Dean, Cimeros, just from Europe.

Doctors—La Tapia, Izaguirre, Burtillos and Cordero, and 25 others, not yet recognized, beside 180 persons of the cholo class.

Gen. Cordova was in his bed. The two bullet wounds he received, running vertically along the body, show that he was shot while in repose or asleep. Dr. Augustin de la Tapia and Lieut.-Col. Balderroma were taken from prison by the police to be carried toward the public plaza. Balderroma undertook to escape, but was caught near the bridge, conducted to the place of butchery, and was shot in front of the house of Samillan, where Tapia had suffered only a few moments before. Lieut.-Col. Espejo was wounded in the door of the University, (one of the prisons,) but ran toward the public fountain, where he was shot dead. Col. Vega was presented to Yanez by the guard who had seized him, and in front of the house of Benguria, and by the order of Yanez, was shot in his presence.

Many of the other prisoners, priests and doctors' were taken from their beds, forced at the point of the bayonet from the doors, and shot in the streets half naked, and, in their desperation, running wounded against the bayonets which inclosed them.

There was scarcely a person in the streets when the first fire was heard. The plaza, on which is situated the University, where most of the prisoners were confined, had not a single person in it at that moment, except the Government guard. A letter from La Paz, written by a gentleman of veracity, says: "A horrible plan was prearranged to kill all the prisoners, against whom nothing could be proved. The prisoners numbered fifty two. Among them were four churchmen, four Generals, including the legal President of Bolivia; the others were Colonels, Doctors of Law, &c., the flower of the country."

Gen. Yanez, in the morning, coolly posted a bulletin in the public places, boasting of his horrible exploit; but late accounts say he has been compelled to fly from the city. The people of La Paz, when the mail left, had not recovered from their consternation. Almost every wealthy family was in mourning, with the doors closed.

ECUADOR.

Our dates from Ecuador *viâ* Paita, are to the 12th November. The acting President, Don Garcia Moreno, as well as Gen. Flores, were apparently pushing their schemes for a French Protectorate. Favorable accounts are said to have been received from Antonio Flores, son of the General, who has been ten months in Paris, of the disposition of the French Emperor in that regard. And as a sign of what is going on, a merchant of Guayaquil has lately received a letter from Paris, directed—"Señor Blank, Guayaquil, French Colony." Another significant fact is the character of the appointments lately made: a Frenchman, Gen. Beaujean, has been made Commandant-General of Artillery; Col. Talbot, an Englishman, Commandant-General of Cuenca; Gen. Pallares, of Spain, has been given another Generalship; Gen. Cordero, of Venezuela, a Generalship; Gen. Gonzalez, of New-Granada, a Commandancy, and so on, evidencing that foreigners are being courted extensively.

Active preparations are still in progress to resist the threatened invasion from Peru.

A French engineer has failed, so far, to find water at Paita, by boring, but has succeeded in a town near Piura. Water has to be brought eight or nine miles to furnish Paita, as it never rains there, and there are no streams.

PERU.

As everybody supposed, the election for President in Peru was a mere farce. By law, President Castilla cannot succeed himself, so he gets a friend, Gen. San Roman, elected, and then sets the election aside, for probably an indefinite term, that he may hold on himself. Probably, however, if San Roman, who is now in the Province of Arequipa, at the head of six thousand five hundred men, can see a chance to seize the reins of Government, he will no doubt do so. It is denied by some that Castilla and his Government have set aside the election—but if he has not, he will.

Rich silver mines have been discovered near Huancavetica, said to exceed in productiveness those of Cerro Pasco.

Grand Marshal Gen. William Miller died at Lima Nov. 1. He was born in County Kent, England, in 1795—entered the patriot service in South America in 1817, and has been prominent in nearly all its naval, military and civil history, especially of that of Peru, till within the few past years. Two balls were found in his body after his death, which had lain quietly there for forty years.

Fourteen vessels sailed from Callao, with guano, in the month of October, carrying 10,000 tons, none of which went to the United States.

President Castilla is pressed for money with which to make war on Ecuador, and his efforts to get it from England have failed.

Gibbs & Co. refuse to take the guano contracts—the Peruvian contractors having defaulted—on the terms proposed, that is, advancing the Government moneys at 4 per cent., representing that they can get 7 3-10 per cent. for their money in the United States. So the trade will be open to competition after December, unless new contracts are made.

CHILI

Is quiet. Congress has terminated its sessions. It has been discovered that the late Administration had disposed of the public money "as if it were the personal property of the members, and, consequently, the Treasury is in a critical condition." This relates to the $7,000,000 loan from England, with which to complete the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad. Harry Meiggs has made another offer to the Government, to complete it in ten months, instead of four years, on condition that he shall receive one half of the proceeds for the term of its charter.

The Government is contemplating the establishment of a line of steamers between the Atlantic and Pacific, by the Straits of Magellan. The agent of the British Pacific Steam Navigation Company offers to start the line if he shall receive a subvention from the South American States. If done, *this would connect the Chilian trade more closely with England, by way of Brazil*, thence to Southampton by the direct line, operating injuriously, to a certain degree, against the American Panama line. While the United States and her commercial men, apparently regardless of their own interests, have no steam communication with Brazil, English merchants are seeking new channels of commerce with Brazil and the South American States. The British mail steamers between Valparaiso and Ancud get this year from the Chilian Government $40,000 instead of the $50,000 of last year.

Business is dull in Chili, and money scarce and high. Exchange on England, 90 days, is 44⅜@45⅛ pence per dollar; on France, 60 and 90 days, 4f. 65c.; on the United States, 90 days, 15 per cent. nominal. From California, the Chilian ship *Jesus Ramos* had arrived with 15,480 bags of barley, and the brig *Martha* with 94,000 feet of lumber; for the California barley $1 94 per fanega were offered, deliverable in Iquique, but refused. Good United States lumber is wanted. Flour from $2 87½ to $3 six months. Wheat, $2 50, dull. American Refined Sugar sold at $2 62½ the aroba. Quicksilver plenty and dull. Nitrate of Soda at Iquique, $1 66. Bar Copper a little higher—$17 25 cash. Freights to England, £3 15s.; Hamburg the same; France, 110 francs; United States, $15.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The report of a battle between the Confederates and Buenos Ayres, on the 17th September, was correct. There were about 18,000 men on each side. The infantry of Gen. Mitre, of Buenos Ayres, completely defeated and scattered in every direction that of Gen. Urquiza, while the cavalry of the latter seems to have done the same for the cavalry of Mitre. Altogether the battle does not appear to have been by any means a decisive one, both parties having fled—Urquiza having passed Entre-Rios, and Mitre was at San Nicola de los Arojos.

A revolution is said to have broken out in the Province of San Juan, and that place is in a state of siege by the exiled Governor.

GUATEMALA.

By the annual Government report, it appears that this State is in a very prosperous condition. The Minister of the Interior recounts, with great satisfaction, the many improvements that have taken place in the country during the past eight years—in the construction of roads, building of bridges, public edifices; in increased mail and commercial facilities, and in the development of agriculture. He states that iron wharves are to be made at San José; that Artesian wells have been bored, and that, in a short time, the port of San José will be one of the best on the coast. The finances are in a satisfactory condition—the people contented and prosperous. *Per contra:* the editor of the *Official Gazette* says the people of San Jose are in a deplorable condition,—no business, no money,—and the heavy rains having made an island, almost, of the place.

SALVADOR.

People were hurrying to the great annual Fair of San Miguel, with cash and goods, with which to purchase the rich crop of indigo; and from the fact that the article brings so high prices in Europe and the United States, the holders in San Miguel will make a good and ready profit.

The papers contain nothing further of the late conflict between the civil and ecclesiastical powers, from which fact it may be deduced that the late dressing down given the Bishop by President Barrios and his Minister has had a salutary effect on that prelate.

NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.

Nicaragua is somnolent just now, the people being too weak to quarrel among themselves, and the Government too poor to quarrel with its neighbors.

COSTA RICA.

The planters are preparing to get in their coffee. The crop will not be so large as appearances indicated a couple of months since, the heavy rains having damaged it materially. It is not likely it will exceed 100,000 quintals. The country is quiet.

The steamship *California* will tow the Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, now lying in the port of Punta Arenas disabled from the breaking of her shaft, down to Panama on the 2d of December.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

THE NEW COLOMBIAN TARIFF.

ASPINWALL, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

The United States Consul for this port has kindly permitted me to copy from his record the following letter, addressed by him to-day to the Secretary of the Treasury:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
AT COLON-ASPINWALL, Nov. 25, 1861.

SIR: Gen. Jones, late United States Minister Resident to Bogota, having taken leave of that capital, and Judge Burton not having as yet presented his credentials to Gen. Mosquera, I have deemed it proper to translate and forward to the Treasury Department such portions of a customs decree, lately issued by the new Government of the United States of Colombia, as bear upon the commerce between the United States and this Republic. The decree is dated Oct. 16, 1861.

ART. 10. The following are declared ports of importation, exportation and deposit:

Ports of Santamarta, Cartajena, Sahanilla, Rio Hacha and Zispata on the Atlantic.

Those of Auraca and Meta.

That of Quibdio.

That of Cucuta, on the frontier of Venezuela.

That of Carlosama, on the frontier of Ecuador.

ART. 11. The following are declared free ports:

Those of Buenaventura, Tumaco and Iscuande, on the Pacific.

Those of the territory of Caqueta, in the State of Cauca.

Those of the Archipelago of San Andres, in the State of Bolivar.

Consuls will only be admitted to ports of exportation and importation.

ART. 14. Import dues will be charged upon the gross weight of the packages:

The following articles shall pay five centavos per kilogramme: Merchandise in bales, cases, or whatever wooden package without interior or exterior lining or metalic covering, or which may be introduced without covering of any kind.

Assimilated to these, packed or unpacked, are raw provisions, steel, unmanufactured, pitch or tar, quicksilver, copper and bronze in pigs, copper boilers or kettles, zinc in bars, iron, manufactured, unmixed with steel, ordinary soap in bars, machines and agricultural and artificers' tools, tanned hides and skins, lead, manufactured and unmanufactured, powder, window glass, wines, in pipes and barrels, sheet zinc, sheet tin, China ware in crates.

Merchandise, not comprehended in the above, pay 30 centavos per kilogramme. Passengers' baggage pay the same amount.

ART. 16. No duties will be paid on the following articles: Printed books, printing paper, hard coal, ice, vessels, in pieces or complete, destined for the navigation of the interior or coast, live animals, foreign legitimate coins.

ART. 18. The rate of deposit will be 40 centavos for each 100 kilogrammes gross weight.

ART. 19. Tonnage dues on vessels that do not exceed 100 tons pay 40 centavos per ton—above 100 tons, 40 centavos per ton for the first 100, and 20 centavos for each additional ton.

ART. 21. *Tonnage dues must be paid in all ports, including the free ports.* Vessels which contract to carry regularly and gratuitously the correspondence of the Republic, are excepted from tonnage dues.

ART. 24. Export duties will be paid only on quinine and tobacco of native growth, at the rate of two centavos per kilogramme.

ART. 25. All export and import dues to be paid down, 50 per cent. in treasury notes, 10 per cent. in the floating debt of the fifth class, the balance in cash or in floating bonds of the sixth class, derived from back dividends on the foreign debt.

ART. 27. The charges for deposit to be paid in treasury bonds or cash.

This tariff goes into operation in one hundred and twenty days after the date of the decree.

The fines and penalties for infractions of this decree are very severe, but I have not time to give them in full before the steamer leaves. Vessels will be confiscated whose masters do not present a clearance, register and crew list, or who omit in the manifests one package or more, whose gross weight shall exceed 25 kilogrammes. Those who endeavor to introduce goods clandestinely will pay double duties. Those who present deficient manifests, or who present no manifests, will pay an additional duty of 10 per cent., and the cargo will be [illegible] package. $50 to $1,000 fine for each other deficient paper. Fines to the same extent on those whose manifests enumerate more goods than are on board, &c. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS W. RICE.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Sec. of Treasury.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Reformation by Gen. Mosquera—Defeat of Canal in Santander—The Contumacious States—The Archbishop of Bogota Exiled—Whereabouts of the Sumter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

We have, by the arrival of the British transient steamer *Plantagenet* from England *viâ* Carthagena, dates from Bogota to the 8th inst., and from Carthagena to the 20th. There had been no very material change in the aspect of affairs in the mountain States. Gen. Mosquera was rapidly consolidating his rule and bettering the condition of the country by the promulgation of decrees for its governance until the meeting of the National Convention, which will probably take place in February.

Judge Burton, the new United States Minister Resident, had arrived at Bogota, but would not present his credentials till he had new instructions from Washington. Why he hesitates is not known, as there is no other pretence of a Government in the country save that of Mosquera's—the two Ex-Presidents, Ospina and Calvo, being in prison in Carthagena, their Cabinets fled, and nearly all their Generals and principal supporters having given in their adhesion to the new Provisional President. Beside, Mosquera has not a single opponent in arms in six of the nine States of the Republic, while in the other three the Opposition has but little vitality. Moreover, his Government was recognized three months since by our late Minister, Gen. Jones.

Canal, according to one report, has been defeated by the Government troops in Santander, and according to another has defeated the Mosquera forces. The truth, however, is, an armistice, asked by Canal, is prevailing, and he will, no doubt, lay down his arms shortly and quit the country. His force is quite small.

The Governor of the State of Antioquia still refuses to acknowledge the sway of Mosquera; but the latter will march on Medellin, its Capital, himself, so soon as Santander is quieted, and no doubt exists among reasonable persons that Mosquera will easily succeed in giving peace to the State.

We have no additional news from Cauca, the third State in which a small force is under arms against the Government of Mosquera; but it is known that Gen. Lopez, at the head of a competent force, was close to the Capital, which was already in the hands of his subordinate, Col. Victoria.

Señor J. de Quijano, Commissioner to settle the *status* of Panama in the new Government, arrived at Aspinwall in the *Plantagenet*, and reached Panama to-day.

President Mosquera had exiled the Archbishop of Bogota, a brother of Gen. Herran, his Minister to Washington, and he was on his way to the Atlantic coast. It grew out of the Bishop's opposition to the mortmain decree.

By the British mail steamship *Solent*, arrived at Aspinwall on the 23d, we received the news of the seizure of Messrs. Slidell and Mason from the British steamship *Trent*. The news created intense excitement among all the foreigners resident here, as well as among the native population. The English could not find terms bad enough in which to express their detestation of the "American robbers," and predict that if there is a tree in England with branches enough on it from which to suspend each individual Yankee in the North, a fleet will be immediately sent over to collect them for the purpose of hanging them out in the sun. The opinions and feelings of the natives are rather mixed—the young men siding with the Englishmen, and the more conservative evidently a little gratified that the United States serves England up a little of her own sauce.

The *Avon* brings us news, which you may have possibly already received, that the pirate *Sumter* coaled at Port Royal, Martinique, on the 9th of November. The U. S. corvette *Iroquois*, on hearing the news, at St. Thomas, Nov. 12, steamed away for Port Royal, but would not, probably, fall in with her there. The *Iroquois* entered the Dutch port of Curaçoa on the 6th November, for coals, and was ordered by the authorities to leave within forty-eight hours, the Dutch Governor declaring he would make no distinction between Confederate and United States vessels. It is needless to say that Capt. Palmer refused to leave till he should be ready to do so. Queer fellows, these Dutchmen! The Dutch Government was to have eleven war vessels, including two line-of-battle ships at Laguayra, on the 17th November, to demand satisfaction of Venezuela for having insulted the Dutch flag.

The United States steam sloop *Lancaster*, Flag-Officer Montgomery, is at Panama, but will leave in a few days for San Francisco. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* is thrown down on the beach at Panama to have her bottom examined. The United States steam gunboat *Wyoming* is at Panama. Also, her Britannic Majesty's steam war-ship *Tartar*. Eleven master's mates arrived out from New-York by the last steamer, for the United States Pacific squadron. The United States brig *Bainbridge* is at Aspinwall.

Gen. George W. Jones, late United States Minister Resident at Bogota, arrived at Aspinwall on Saturday from Carthagena, and goes home on the *Northern Light* to-day. Also, Dr. Trevett, late United States Consul at Callao, goes to New-York on the *Northern Light*.

The rains the past month have been very severe on this Isthmus. Last week the railroad track was covered with water a foot or two deep in several places, but travel on the route was uninterrupted. The road shows itself to be very solid, as such bodies of water, running swiftly over it for twenty-four hours, caused it no injury,

Life in a Military Hospital.

The following extract of a private letter to a friend, from one of the ladies acting as volunteer nurse in one of the Military hospitals at Washington, conveys a vivid idea of the devotion and self-sacrifice required for such a service:

HOSPITAL, Nov. 26, 1861.

* * You can feel that with fever and death constantly about me, I have enough to excite me and to cause painful thought. Hospital sights disgusted me when I first came here, and I felt for some time I could not endure them:—but the sorrow and suffering I saw soon made things that were coarse and offensive sink into small matters, and I grew more and more wedded to my work. But I *cannot* get accustomed to the lamentations of the dying nor to the horrible monster, Death himself, as he comes here. If I were to see any of the calm, placid scenes of a passing away to another world, such as I have heard of, I could endure the sight of death without shrinking. But it comes here a frightful, grinning, jabbering maniac,—with wild, fiery eyes, and hot, black lips, and clutching fingers; and this grim shadow crawls gradually over the poor soldiers' forms until they look terribly hideous,—and then it seems to rob their lives from them with a dreadful struggle. My imagination has given the "King of Terrors," (I never realized the truth of that title until now,) a horrid personality which I am often afraid of meeting in the dim light of the hospital lanterns at midnight. A soldier died here last night. He belonged to the Fifth Vermont Regiment, his name is Fushya. That is all we know about him. He was a remarkably fine-looking young man, with large black eyes that seemed to dilate to a monstrous size in the agonized workings of death. He never had a conscious moment since he was brought from the camp four days ago. After such a death, late at night, the stillness seems oppressive and awful. I ask myself a hundred questions of all kinds, sitting alone in my room, after I go up for the night, and I sometimes sit here swaying to and fro in my rocking chair until near morning. All day I have been thinking of that young man, and wondering if he had father, mother, sister or wife, that loved and thought of him. He may have relatives that have not heard even that he was sick, and they will expect to hear from him when he lies buried in an unknown grave. Now I have not food enough for painful thought and feeling here?

Suicide of an Editor.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Dec. 4.

S. C. Baldwin, editor of the Laconia *Democrat*, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping into the Winnepisaukee River from the railroad bridge near that village. No cause is assigned for the act.

THE REBELLION.

How Can Slavery be Turned Against the Rebellion?

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent speech of Col. Cochrane to his regiment, and its reported approval by the Secretary of War—also the Cooper Institute speech of Senator Sumner, are indications of the revival of opinions which were freely expressed in July and August last, but which had subsequently subsided; and with the Executives rebuke of Gen. Fremont, appeared to have been extinguished. The Fremont reception in Cincinnati shows this to be a fallacy. Ohio, or rather the Abolitionists of Ohio, would bully the Administration into a "war of emancipation."

To one who is familiar with Slavery *as it exists*, nothing is more palpable than the utter absurdity of the ideas from which spring the movements I refer to. Sensible people hold them, and people declaring themselves not Abolitionists, but who repeat: "If the Union is to perish, or Slavery, why, I say, *down with Slavery*."

Allow me room for a few common-sense practical truths on this subject. I give them in the words of conversations I have lately had with intelligent persons in New-York and Boston on recent visits to those cities.

"Slavery is the cause of the war," say you; "let us while we are about it destroy the root of the evil." Well, the case is ready for your surgery, how will you apply the knife? There is one way—simple, sure and deadly—the John Brown method. Establish a footing anywhere in the heart of the cotton region, or begin upon Virginia and the rebellious counties of Maryland; collect a sufficient number of blacks, free or slave; arm them with pikes, scythes, knives, pitchforks and lucifer matches. Firearms would be rather an embarrassment. The only ammunition required would be a few barrels of common corn whisky, magazines of which might be provided at different practicable points. When stimulated to the due pitch, start them inland. They will proceed to kill and burn. The aged and feeble will perish in the flames of their homesteads, women will meet a worse fate, and infants will be carried to the next plantation impaled on pikes and pitchforks. The tossing of infants in the air to catch them on the points of bayonets was a pastime much in vogue with the liberators of St. Domingo. In the panic that will ensue, the army of the National Republic will have little difficulty in preventing the assembling of any considerable body of rebels to check this terrible tide of "emancipation." To realise this, only read the glowing account given by Mr. T. W. Higginson, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for August, of the doings of Nat. Turner. That hero and his little impromptu band killed fifty-five in forty-eight hours, and carried terror, not only through all Southeastern Virginia, but to the extremes of slave territory. Under the influence of such a panic where would be the Potomac army of the rebels? It would dissolve like a morning mist, seeking a foe nearer home. This is the "*John Brown*" method. Ably set going and judiciously followed up, it will be as I have said, simple, sure and deadly. Under it, in a reasonable time the last slave will disappear from the soil. Massachusetts, led by Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner, will sing "Te Deum" and will add another to her list of anniversaries, more glorious than St. Bartholomew to the pious Catholic.

"Do you approve of the method?" "Certainly not!" is the usual reply.

I *have* been answered by a gentleman of Christian and collegiate education: "Yes! if it be necessary to put down this rebellion and maintain the principle that the majority shall govern." This was in Boston. A State official in Massachusetts also approved of "letting John Brown loose." A distinguished jurist of the same State expressed the opinion that "exciting negro insurrection would be a waiver of all the rights of warfare between civilized nations, and would justify the poisoning of springs or any other horrible form of resentment that might be adopted"—an opinion in which a considerable majority of this people will coincide.

If you decline this method, what other do you propose to adopt? I assert that, except in the way above indicated, you are as powerless to change materially the relation between the slave and his master, as you are to scour him white. The negro hardly comes under the definition of what Mr. Wemmick calls "portable property." You can hardly "confiscate" him to "realize" on him as on a bale of the cotton he picks, and make him contribute what he fetches to the expenses of the war. *What will you do with him?* Already (I speak it advisedly) he has become an embarrassment and a disgust to the army. Fortress Monroe has for months been known as the "Gen. Wool Dépôt." And when your 3,000 "contrabands" are increased to 5,000, and your 5,000 to 50,000, as they rapidly will be—*What will you do with them?* I will embarrass you with only this small installment of the FOUR MILLIONS that remain behind.

To this question I have received but one answer—"I'll tell you, when the time comes; sufficient unto the day, &c."

This is the answer of utter ignorance and unwisdom—the collapse of theory that has no facts for its support. Shall I assist it by further questioning into the details of the case? Will you house, feed and clothe the women and piccaninnies, while the men are organized into brigades by Gen. John Cochran? They certainly will "fill a ditch as well as better men." Will you organize them for labor, and invite Northern capital to embark in the enterprise of growing cotton with them on the confiscated lands of their former masters? That *sounds* promisingly. Try it. Will you remove then from the land of their bondage—bring them to the sympathizing bosoms of their Abolition friends of Massachusetts and Western New-York? The people of Ohio and Pennsylvania refused the 237 freed slaves of John Randolph the right even to purchase a home in those States, and many of them went back into bondage in Virginia. Will you *forcibly* carry them from this the land of their birth, to Africa, the land from which their progenitors were *forcibly* brought to this? Perhaps there would be more of true humanity in this than in anything else you could do for them—but *can* you do it? What will you do with them? *You will leave them where you found them*, a little or perhaps *not* a little the worse for their experience at your hands. When this rebellion shall be crushed, as it surely will be unless the whole country loses its sanity; when the jurisdiction of the old Government is again acknowledged over the South, so surely as that water flows and the laws of gravity remain to the solar system, will the negro *gravitate* to his former master or his heirs. Deny it, doubt it, as you will, you are utterly powerless to prevent it."

If the voice of the Union men of the Border States on this point be not heard, God help our country? If the South is not to be *regenerated* politically it will not be worth one ounce of the blood spilt in the effort to subdue it; and this most unwholesome movement is fast extinguishing all that sentiment in the South which is capable of making it in the future of any value as a part of the Union. Slavery *is* doomed, but not at your hands. It is at present interwoven with every fibre of social existence at the South. You who have no share in it can do no more for its removal than you can for the complexion of the negro—no more than you can "add one cubit to your stature."

Before this movement is pushed much further, it would be at least wise in the North *to try the temper of the army on the question*. A "feeler" in that direction might put an end to it at once and forever.

HARPER.

THE VIEWS OF GERRIT SMITH.

Slavery, the Rebellion and the Constitution.

LETTER TO EDWIN CROSWELL.

PETERBORO, Nov. 27, 1861.

Edwin Croswell, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have just read your letter to Col. Cochrane. It gratifies me not a little to find that your influence, which, so long ago as twenty, thirty and even forty years ago, was so very potent, is given to the furtherance of his wise and timely views on a point of vital importance to the country. You agree with the Colonel in the duty of availing ourselves of the black man's help to put down the rebels. I regret your mistake that the Abolitionists do not also agree with him. Your public declaration that they do not is of very injurious tendency—not to them only, but (and this is of far greater consequence) to the country, and to the sacred cause in which the whole country should be united.

You desire it to be, and to be known and felt to be, that all classes of our people stand with Col. Cochrane in this respect. And in your judgment they all do excepting the Abolitionists—or, as you phrase it, "excepting in Abolition quarters." Your exception is not warranted by facts. From the breaking out of the rebellion until the present time, the Abolitionists, having been constantly in earnest to crush it, have been constantly eager to secure to this end the help of black men as well as white men. I am myself an Abolitionist. *Nevertheless, I have written and spoken much for the identical position taken by Col. Cochrane.*

Instead of holding up the Abolitionists as opposed to Col. Cochrane's views, you ought to do them the justice to acknowledge that, from the first, *these views have been theirs also.* I am not asking you to relax your opposition to their Abolition doctrines. Denounce these, if you will, more emphatically than ever. Expose to the utmost their folly in believing that the abolition of Slavery would be an effective means for routing the rebels. Only admit that, however wrong they are in other respects, *they are clearly identified with these views of Col. Cochrane.*

I confess that I am sadly disappointed in this war. I took it for granted that our whole people would very soon be in favor of employing all means to bring it to the speediest end. The Abolitionists are. But considerable portions of all other parties are not. Without denying that salvation can come to my country alone through her penitence for her oppression, I nevertheless cannot hope for such penitence as long as she is so infatuated as to be unwilling to be saved by whatever muscles and means. The best I can as yet hope for, (and even for this hope there is but too little encouragement,) is that *the whole North may cordially rally around the position taken by Col. Cochrane, yourself and the Abolitionists.*

But you will say that the Abolitionists are in favor of abolishing Slavery. It is true that they are. And this, if you please, is their folly—nay, their wickedness, if you will so have it. Nevertheless, why argue from this folly and wickedness that they are not with Col. Cochrane when you see that they are?

I am not writing an eulogy upon the Abolitionists. If I were, I would say that no other men are more cordially in the armed movement against the rebels. I would say that in proportion to their numbers no other men have furnished more soldiers or more comforts for soldiers and soldier's families. I would say that none of them have come under so much as the slightest suspicion of indulging the secession spirit or the slightest suspicion of sympathy with the rebels. I would say that Abolitionist is only another name for an intense hater of the rebellion. Moreover, I would say that they are ever ready to join hands with all in this great national fight against rebellion. They can go into it with anti-Abolitionists of every type—with those who admiringly read the New-York *Herald*, the New-York *Express*, the *Journal of Commerce*, and with those who feel that they cannot get to sleep without having a *New-York Observer* under their pillow. Into this fight I am as much bound to welcome the Pro-Slavery James Gordon Bennett as the Anti-Slavery Horace Greeley. The North is contending with a strong enemy, whose hands may soon be strengthened with stronger enemies. In the circumstances she cannot afford to be divided by miserable party prejudices and jealousies. To such an enemy she must present an unbroken front. I must be willing to work with you and you with me for the success of our arms—for in this we can work together, our differences about abolition or anything else to the contrary notwithstanding. God grant that all Northern men may be able to tolerate their mutual differences so far as to stand shoulder to shoulder against the enemy.

I am not surprised to learn, as I do from the postscript of your letter, that Mr. Dickinson concurs with yourself and Col. Cochrane. Months ago I ascertained that he was more than a partisan—that he was a patriot, and was therefore ready to have the country saved by whatever means and at whatever expense to party or to anything else.

Happy am I to know that you and Mr. Dickinson and many other distinguished Democrats feel that, after the enemy is vanquished, it will be soon enough to recollect and reconstruct the Democratic Party. Then, too, the Abolitionists will have more leisure for busying themselves with what Democrats regard as Abolition nonsense. Then, too, merchants, manufacturers and solemn priests may find more time and opportunity for contriving new guarantees for Slavery. But, until the enemy is vanquished, let us, whatever the divisions among ourselves, be as one against him. Until then, let us care comparatively nothing to save this Party or that, this Constitution or that, this system or that. Until then, let our one concern be to *save our country.* That saved, and we can restore the old Constitution or make a new one—if that lost, and we shall have no need of either. That saved, and there will be an ample theatre for Parties to all who delight in them. That saved, and they who regard Slavery as a blessing may find themselves in circumstances more favorable than ever for making the blessing abundant and sure.

The Abolitionists have always had the reputation of being bigoted and exclusive. But do not the broad common sense and the preëminent liberality, which characterize them in this war, go to prove that they did not merit this bad reputation? Look for instance, at the admirable course of their most distinguished leaders, William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips. Ever since the bombardment of Sumter, these iconoclastic reformers have addressed themselves to the new duties of the new circumstances with a practical wisdom unsurpassed by that of the most calm and conservative statesmen. No men are more intent on saving the country; and no men see more clearly the folly of trying to save it by a partial use of the means for saving it. Nor are any more free to work with any in putting down the rebellion. Glad are they to have even the most Pro-Slavery men for their fellows in this work. The Garrison and Phillips school of Abolitionists have wisely suspended their strictures on the Constitution, and I would that the other School might suspend their defences of it. Just now there is not one minute, no, nor half a minute, to be spared to either School for presenting its view of the Constitution. My friend, Henry B. Stanton, gives a very amusing account of a gentleman who, in the midst of the broken bones of a railroad accident, kept on arguing the Anti-Slavery character of the Constitution. Indeed, so entirely unseasonable is all present talk of the Constitution, that unless I know him to be the friend of the country, *I set down every one, who is wasting his own time and the time of others with such talk as the enemy of the country.* I know that there are many honest men who feel that their country would be lost if the Constitution should be. They are more honest than enlightened. If left without a country, we would indeed be left without a Constitution. But it does not follow that we should be left without a country, were we left without a Constitution. It is not the Constitution that gave us the country, but the country that gave us the Constitution. The Constitution did not so much as give us our Government. On the contrary, our Government gave us our Constitution. We had our Government before we had our Constitution. The principle of Democracy was our Government; and the Constitution but served to point out some of the modes by which the principle should govern. The Constitution did not create the Union of the American people. Traditions, common memories and common hopes, fellowship in faith and fellowship in suffering did. The Constitution but enjoined ways for making an already existing Union "a more perfect union."

Let us, then, have no fear that we shall be left without a Constitution. If the country survives the war, we shall not fail to have a Constitution; and if it does not, we shall not need one. Our present Constitution may be roughly handled by the necessities of war. Parts of it may be modified, and parts utterly destroyed. It may even need to be abandoned. Not only, however, shall we have a Constitution if we have a country, but we shall have a Democratic Constitution, if only the Democratic principle shall have survived. For wherever that principle lives and reigns will be Democratic Constitutions. It produces such, and it can produce only such. England would not cease to be England and to have a Government by the repudiation of any, however large part, of that long series of precedents which make up her Constitution. Should she lose one Constitution she would quickly have another. And the Constitution, which would come out of the great liberty-loving heart of her people, would be essentially a Free Constitution.

Among the blessings which will result from this war, provided we shall have the wisdom to conquer in it, (thus far we have had the power, but not the wisdom to use it,) among these blessings, I say, will be the restored love of country. That love was once the passion of the American heart. But demagogues have succeeded in making the passion give place to the worship of the Constitution; and should our country perish in its present perils, it will be owing to this unhappy substitution. President Lincoln is a man of understanding and of honest intentions; and why he has not ere this ended the war and saved the country is *simply because he is a worshiper of the Constitution, and feels that he can love and honor and serve and save the country only through the Constitution.* Every breach made in the Constitution, is in his eye a breach made in the country; and with him the alarming prospect of a lost Constitution is all one with the alarming prospect of a lost country. But the good man cannot help it. For how rare is he who is able to surmount his education! And the President was educated to worship the Constitution. This education hampers him at every step. With all his heart would he save the country, but his reverence for the Constitution will not let him. He is capable of purposes to sweep away, even in his native Kentucky, every obstruction in the path of our cause. But palsied would be these purposes by such an appeal to that reverence as a Crittenden or Holt would make in the bare mention of constitutional objections.

Miserable substitute for the love of country is this worshipping of a Paper! Quite as miserable as is the making more account of the suit of clothes than of the man who wears it! Yes, if the war shall have no other good effect than to bring back the popular heart from this debasing, shriveling worship to the expanding and ennobling love of country, it will be worth all it has cost.

The one thing which from the beginning of the war I have striven for, is to contribute, so far as my little influence can, to band together all men and women, white, red and black, in the invincible determination to save the country—and to save it *too even though it be in the face of the certainty that the saving of it will involve the destruction of party, Slavery, Constitution and what not else.* Nothing short of this determination can suffice to overcome our foe. For he is most emphatically a determined foe—determined to wield every possible power, and avail himself of every possible advantage for success. Whilst our boasted high style of civilization forbids our following the example, he calls the bloody Indian to his aid; and whilst we send back his fugitive slaves, he makes slaves his most effective helpers. And so determined is he that he will spare nothing which stands in the way of his success. Not even Slavery will he spare, if the sacrifice shall become necessary to his success. Rather than come under the North he would unhesitatingly emancipate his slaves. A prominent member of the Government told me that slaveholding pride would prevent this. There was such pride—but it exists no longer. It is swallowed up in the all-swallowing up pride to whip the North. When hard pressed by our victories, the South will (provided we shall continue so insane as to leave them in her hands) not hesitate to make unconquerable allies of her slaves by emancipating them. And by the way she would not fail to take into account the gaining of the world's sympathy by the measure. But there are persons who remind us that the South, inasmuch as she went to war for Slavery, will never consent to give it up. Superficial thinkers are they. The cause of a quarrel is generally lost sight of. The parties to it forget the cause in their passion to conquer. The dog or the dollar about which men came to blows is not what sustains and swells the interest of the battle. It is the blows themselves. That stage of the controversy in which the object of the South was the establishing of Slavery was passed months ago. The joy of her final success against our invading armies would be scarcely at all diminished by the attendant loss of all her slaves.

I repeat what I have often said—THE PARTY WHICH GETS THE BLACKS TO FIGHT FOR IT GETS THE VICTORY. May God move our Congress and our commanders, whilst yet it is not too late, to get the blacks to fight for us!

But I must stop. I thank you for your letter. It cannot fail to do great good. I beg you, however, not to ignore the fact that the Abolitionists are with you and Mr. Dickinson and Col. Cochrane. Be not ashamed of your company—for you may be sure that, before this fight is through with, you will feel the need of the help of all the despised classes—the negroes, the Indians, and even the Abolitionists. Do not peril your country for the sake of gratifying old prejudices. Respectfully, your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

Military Movements and Matters—Kentucky Ladies' Works and Contributions—The Legislature's First Duty—Bastard "Provisional Government"—Kentucky's and Missouri's Popular Will—Commodore Wilkes Sustained.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Friday, Nov. 29, 1861.

Nothing so far this week exciting or interesting that I know of, except the daily arrival of "Hessians" from Ohio, East Kentucky, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Likely a dozen or more regiments of infantry and cavalry and several batteries of artillery will have passed through Louisville before to-morrow night. We must now have 60,000 to 70,000 Northern troops and 25,000 to 30,000 Kentucky troops—all, I presume, well enough armed and equipped, officered and drilled, to meet and vanquish the rebels. To be sure, many of Gen. Nelson's Brigade look shabby and needy; but they expect in a day or two three months' back pay, new uniforms, shoes, &c. They have smelt powder, seen very rough service, and need rest and refurnishing—yet their tried and trusty guns are cocked and primed, and the brigade, as a body, will cheerfully move and fight again, like veterans, whenever and wherever ordered. Nelson is a rigid disciplinarian, and therefore not as universally popular as officers who are easy, lenient, lax. We want many Brigadiers like Nelson and W. T. Sherman to offset many subalterns of the opposite cast or extreme, and to keep our forces in some sort of subordination and discipline. However, I believe the 100,000 Union soldiers in Kentucky are trained and managed well enough to circumvent, overmatch, entrap or put to flight her reported 60,000 invaders. We are in much better fighting condition than the enemy. Though ready to march, Winter is upon us, and the roads in Southern Kentucky are, and will be for four or five months, almost impassable by artillery and camp wagons. The railroads from Bowling Green to Nashville and Memphis may be useless to us for some time. They and their bridges and dépôts may be destroyed by the rebels on their retreat. The rebels will also obstruct our use and passage of the Green, Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, every way they can. Still, despite every obstacle of Winter and foes, a mighty and simultaneous movement may be on foot that will, before Christmas, open these rivers and the Mississippi too, drive the invaders below the Kentucky and Missouri lines, and prevent their return. "The best fighting material in the South" may be now arrayed against us, and Bowling Green or Columbus be "the Manassas of Kentucky," but what of it? It should signify nothing damaging to our just and mighty cause. Something startling and overwhelming to one side or the other appears forthcoming—it cannot be to ours, unless we egregiously blunder.

The Louisville ladies report to Gen. Buell, as a part of their fourth week's work and contributions, 905 articles of clothing, 570 articles of bedding, 221 toilet articles, 155 army bags, 300 smoking pipes, and 336 pounds of tobacco. The ladies of Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Henry, Fayette, Woodford, Franklin, Clarke, and of many other counties, are toiling like our ladies for the soldiers.

The Legislature's first duty is the election of National Senators. Besides those before mentioned, Crittenden, Guthrie, Dixon, Wickliffe, Wadsworth, Prentice and Harney have their advocates. Crittenden and Wickliffe would probably decline the honor. Neither Dixon, Prentice nor Harney may run. One Senator may be a Louisvillian—Guthrie or Wolfe. Bell, Davis or Wadsworth may be the other. The Legislature will also provide for the filling of Burnett's seat in the National House. If Burnett had got his rights, the House would have rejected him and accepted Trimble in July.

The contemptible farce at Russellville, Gen. Breckinridge's headquarters, is uncurtained. The sovereign upstarts, after three days' and three nights' labor, brought forth a "Declaration of Independence," an "Ordinance of Secession," and a "Provisional Government," consisting of G. W. Johnson as Governor, and Chrisman, Hodge and seven others as Legislative Council. Burnett, Simms and Preston, the Provisional Government's Commissioners to Richmond! Sixty-five counties represented! Kentucky Senators and Representatives about to appear in the Congress at Richmond or Nashville; and, to cap all, Blanton Duncan, Provisional Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Kentucky! This eclipses the farce at Neosho.

If I understand them, the popular majority of Kentucky and of Missouri reject with mockery, derision and everlasting abhorrence the offers of secession minorities, secession Presidents, Conventions and armies, to give to them "liberty of choice and a free opportunity to decide their own destiny according to their own will." They have had the liberty of choice; they have chosen; they have freely and willingly decided their destiny. If anything is certain and manifest these times, it is their deliberate will, and the deliberate will of the American people, that the secession of Kentucky or Missouri, or any part of either, or the secession of any other State from the American Union, as an accomplished and recognized fact, is surely and eternally impossible.

Commodore Wilkes' seizure of the contraband persons and papers on the *Trent* is generally lauded here as a most timely and appropriate exercise of an unquestionable and invaluable belligerent right.

PONTIAC.

Hon. James Guthrie Speaks Out Again—Immense Army Supplies Wanted—Important Resolutions Before the Legislature.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1861.

The loyal ladies of the Sixth Ward of Louisville presented a handsome flag to Col. Crittenden's Sixth Indiana, at Camp Nevin, on the 28th. Mrs. Thos. P. Hughes, after introduction by Mr. Guthrie made a most happy presentation address. Col. Crittenden's reply was that of a patriot soldier, and closed thus: "I promise for my men that, though this flag may be torn by bullets, upon the fragments shall rest no dishonorable stain." His was the first Northern regiment upon our soil after Buckner's inroad. After the Colonel's response, Mr. Guthrie being loudly called for, made a fervid Union speech, even more emphatic and decided than his memorable one in Louisville a year ago. He reiterated over and over, with all his sledge-hammer power and Jackson-like firmness, and positiveness, that this Union must and shall be preserved, that the Union Flag must never be disgraced, and must conquer. In the conduct of the war he would always remember mercy, but if traitors stood in the way of the Union formed by our fathers, they must take the consequences. Mr. Guthrie manifested the deepest feeling. Eye-witnesses say that, as the old Roman spoke, tears gushed from his eyes, his lips quivered, and his giant frame trembled. He proposed three cheers for the Sixth Indiana, and three cheers for the Union, which were given most heartily. Gens. McCook, Negley and Rousseau were present, and participated in the presentation ceremonies and following Thanksgiving festivities. The officers', and soldiers' sentiment and song was, "God bless the glorious women of Kentucky," "The Flag of our Union forever."

Chief Commissary Symonds, of this Department, advertises to-day for 1,200 bbls. mess pork, 1,800 bbls. mess beef, 150,000 ℔s. bacon sides, 150,000 ℔s. bacon shoulders, 3,500 bbls. flour, 1,000,000 ℔s. pilot bread, 600,000 bbls. corn meal, 5,000 bushels beans, 120,000 ℔s. rice, 90,000 ℔s. hominy, 210,000 ℔s. Rio coffee, 315,000 ℔s. clarified sugar, 5,000 gallons molasses, &c.

In the House, on the 27th, Mr. Finnell, of Kenton, offered a resolution looking to the report and passage of a bill appropriating $50,000 for the relief of destitute Kentuckians, "who have been driven from their homes, or whose homes have been ravaged by the armies invading the State, or by lawless bands of Kentuckians in armed rebellion against the authority of the State." A bill of this nature will be passed.

Mr. Thomas, of Marion, on the same day, offered a resolution instructing the House Military Committee to bring in a bill requiring every male citizen of Kentucky, between 18 and 45, to enrol immediately in a military company; all the companies to be placed under the command of Gen. Buell, for not more than twelve months nor less than ninety days, for the purpose of expelling the Confederate armies from the soil of Kentucky.

PONTIAC.

LETTERS FROM THE CAMPS.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION—VESSELS RUNNING THE BLOCKADE—THE REBELS STRENGTHENING THEIR POSITIONS—SHOOTING AT PROF. LOWE, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Camp Near Budd's Ferry, on the Potomac,
Charles County, Md., Saturday, Nov. 30, 1861.

The rebel blockade of the Potomac is far from being effective, at least at this point. Within the past two or three days several small vessels have safely and without adventure run the blockade, passing both up and down the river, sailing, however, close in upon the Maryland shore. With an ordinary wind, any vessel of light draft could without danger pass their batteries, unless the enemy improve wondrously in their firing. From observations from our works it is apparent the rebels are busily engaged in strengthening their positions, manifestly with anticipation of an advance of the Government troops from this side the river.

A new road has recently been cut by them leading over the hills in full view in the direction of their batteries at Cockpit and Freestone points, and it probably extends to Occoquan Creek. Their baggage wagons have been seen to-day passing along this new road, which has been hitherto supposed to be intrenchments. It is not improbable that it is the design of the rebels to attempt to again occupy Freestone Point with heavy guns, and contend with our flotilla, which lies about four miles to the northward of that position.

Orders have been given by Col. Blaisdell, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, to prepare Winter quarters, and one company have a capacious and extremely comfortable and substantial log-house nearly ready for occupancy. This order is doubtless a general one, and probably the entire division will go into Winter quarters on the Maryland side of the Potomac.

The general health of the troops is excellent, and few cases of sickness are reported.

Yesterday morning we were treated to an exhibition of rebel artillery practice at a long range. Prof. Lowe, the celebrated balloonist, having just completed a new and splendid balloon for reconnoitering purposes in this quarter, on Thursday commenced inflating it, preparatory to an ascension. It was manufactured in Philadelphia, is made of silk, has a superb figure of the "Goddess of Liberty" painted upon it, and is named the "Constitution." It has a capacity for 19,000 feet of gas, which is generated by the necessary apparatus on board a large boat moored in the creek, and near which the balloon is stationed.

Yesterday morning, the rebels having discovered its large globe rising above the clump of trees with which it was surrounded, seized upon it as a target, and commenced a brisk cannonade upon it with their heavy rifled gun. But the balloon proved more than a match for their skill, and our own little rifle battery opening a fire upon them they soon ceased their firing. One shell only obtained a range of the balloon, and that fell short and exploded in a corn-field, about one hundred rods short of their beautiful target. This shell was thrown from a rifled cannon, apparently a sixty-four pounder.

Our gallant battery replied to them briskly, but with what effect, in the absence of a glass, we are unable to determine, although one of our rifle shells was heard to explode, apparently within their works, after which the enemy ceased firing. Another rifle shell of the rebels, while firing, reached the camp of the First Massachusetts Regiment of Infantry, at least at an elevation of 100 feet above their mark, and burst within six rods of the hospital tent, but doing no injury. The balloon was shortly after drawn down, so as to present a less conspicuous mark for their dull practice.

About an hour afterwards a small schooner came sailing up the river near the Maryland shore, and when opposite the rebels they commenced a sharp firing upon her from three of their six batteries, but without effect. One shot, however, struck the water so near the bows as to throw the spray upon her deck. Most of the shot ranged very high and wide of the object, sinking into the sand upon the sloping shore. One of the shells struck the bank a few rods in front of our battery, and was dug out, unexploded, by the picket-guard of Company H, Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment. But few of their shells burst. The three or four men on board the schooner seemed to enjoy the excitement they occasioned among the rebel batteries, for they leaped up, and swinging their caps, gave lusty Union cheers at every discharge of the enemy's guns.

Undoubtedly the rebels have constructed a railroad from Aquia Creek to Evansport, where these batteries are planted, or to a village about three miles back, called Dumfries, as the locomotive is often heard by our pickets on this side the river, and the new road above noticed, is said to lead to the dépôt. Evansport is called from the fact that a Mr. Evans, from Pennsylvania, purchased a large tract of land at that point, erected a steam mill, and started quite a flourishing village. The wharf at that place has been recently burnt by the rebels, but the steam mill is kept running by them.

ARGUS.

Camp Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment,
Near Budd's Ferry, Sunday, Dec. 1, 1861.

This morning three of the rebel batteries on the opposite bank of the Potomac, at Evansport, opened a lively fire upon a schooner laden with wood, which was sailing slowly up the river under a very light wind. About thirty shot were fired upon her without effect, most of which ranged over her and struck in the river bank. Others fell into the water wide of the mark. The firing commenced from the battery in the rear of Evansport wharf, and was increased as the schooner sailed past the two batteries on Ship Point.

All the shells (and they fire mostly these) which reach our side of the river are 24-pounders, and but very few explode. The firing is invariably most wretchedly executed. Taking it as the shots have averaged the past week, not one in two hundred would take effect upon a vessel running along the Maryland shore with an ordinary wind. Some of the shot on this occasion must have ranged at least seventy feet above the schooner. One, however, struck the water a few rods ahead of her. Others burst high in the air.

After the schooner had passed our battery, we fired a few shot from Doubleday's guns at the upper rebel battery on Ship Point, but elicited no reply from that quarter. The battery at Evansport Wharf, about a third of a mile below, however, replied with the best shot the enemy has made at us since we have been here. The shell fell into the garden back of Mrs. Budd's house, and within twenty rods of our battery where it exploded, doing no injury. Our battery returned the compliment, and the firing then ceased on both sides. The rebels no longer display their flags at these batteries.

The orders for building winter quarters for our troops have been countermanded, and to-morrow a general inspection is ordered for the entire division.

The men of the Massachusetts Eleventh anticipate lively times soon with the rebels on the opposite shore, and the spirit of bravery to be displayed in their next engagement with the enemy will do much to establish the heroic valor they displayed at Bull Run, if their prophecies prove substantial.

The weather in this latitude continues mild, and apple trees are in bloom near us.

A balloon reconnoissance is on the tapis, and will be made as soon as the weather proves favorable. High winds now prevail.

ARGUS.

A CAMP FESTIVAL.

FEAST IN COMMEMORATION OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION OF 1830 IN GEN. BLENKER'S DIVISION—COL. KRZYZANOWSKI PRESIDES—SPEECHES BY CAPTS. STRUVE, W. HICH, AND OTHERS.

Fort Lyon, Va., Sunday, Dec. 1, 1861.

The 29th of November is an ever-memorable day in the history of liberal Poland. Thirty-one years ago on that day, at 7 P. M., the students of Warsaw gave the signal of revolt, and drove fifteen thousand Russians from the city. For about a year the war for independence raged with fury, until discord among the leaders extinguished Poland's political existence.

To commemorate this event, Col. Krzyzanowski, Fifty-eighth N. Y. S. Volunteers, invited the Poles of the army, and the German officers of his regiment, about sixty in number, to meet at his headquarters.

At 7 P. M. the company had assembled, and was soon seated at table in a large wooden building erected for the occasion.

The dinner was worthy of "Vachette" or "Les Trois Frères," and the different nationalities represented soon became a little buoyant from the fountains of "Green Seal."

Col. Krzyzanowski, who presided, now toasted the company, the officers who had served in the Revolution of 1830, and drank to Poland again to become a nation.

This toast having been responded to by Capt. Maas, the regimental band played the Polish national air while the guests chimed in with characteristic vehemence.

Capt. Gustav. Struve, the liberal representative to the Frankfort Diet and historian of European reputation, was now called for, and spoke in German somewhat as follows:

"Comrades! We meet here to-night to celebrate an heroic event; the great, though alas! unsuccessful blow for independence struck by the sons of Poland in 1830. We meet, also, as Americans, to sustain the liberties of our adopted land. We meet as men on the proudest battle-field of the world to fight for moral principles and the rights of man."

How the monarchs and despots of Europe chuckle over the present schism in this country, gloating over every rupture in this glorious Republic, where political equality has raised the subject to the proud rank of a citizen, the crouching serf to the dignity of a man.

Let such men wait. They will soon seek elsewhere causes for self-congratulation. Hatteras and Port Royal are words that must be far from consoling. Every victory of the Federals will disturb their dreams *ex jure divino*, and tranquillize and reaffirm the democratic elements of Europe."

America was never so great as to-day. The Goddess of Liberty still lives, and armed with helmet and spear, shines forth in her invincible strength, exultant in victory! Comrades! God willing, we may yet return to the land of our birth, and strengthened by numbers from the army of freedom, overthrow despotism and seat liberty securely on the throne!"

The healths of the President of the United States, Gens. McClellan, Blenker, Siegel, and others, were now drunk, national airs were sung, patriotic speeches made by Capt. Wittich, ex-editor of the Dresden *Abend Zeitung*, the Chaplain of the Fifty-eighth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Karge, and others, and finally the company retired at 11 o'clock.

L. H.

DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS IN CANADA.

From the Toronto Leader.

The announced object of Sir Fenwick Williams' visit to Quebec, his present Upper Canada tour, the movement of munitions of war from the seaboard to the interior, the construction of fortifications at exposed points of our lake coast, are amongst the circumstances which *demonstrate the determination of the Imperial Government to discharge its whole duty to Canada, should hostilities occur.* Now, as in other days, if war come, the full power of England will be exerted in our defence. And though we think these precautionary preparations would have been better had they been undertaken earlier—though we believe that the present number of Imperial troops should have been quadrupled before the close of navigation—the signs we see about us may well silence the expression of misgivings and inspire our people with confidence in the future. With England to sustain us, come what may, we have nothing to fear. *And the movements afoot tell us, in language not to be mistaken, that England is and will be with us in whatever trials may be in store.*

The arrangements in progress under the direction of the home government ought to quicken our volunteer movement, and to stimulate the reorganization of our militia on an efficient basis. These proceedings, under the eye of the Commander-in-Chief, are not designed for pastime. *They indicate more plainly than words the light in which Lord Palmerston and his colleagues view the relations of England towards the Northern States.* They prove that the menace of Secretary Seward is interpreted aright on the other side of the sea. They show that in the calm judgment of the rulers of England, the danger of collision has passed from a possibility *to a probability*; and that for the worst emergency England is resolved to prepare. Canada ought not to hesitate in its response. The crisis calls for more than an uncertain sound, and upon the people rests the responsibility. They are not asked or expected to perform impossibilities; but they are required to do what in them lies to assure England of their appreciation of her guardianship, and their readiness to share the sacrifices she is prepared to make. The vigorous prosecution of the volunteer movement is the best form these assurances can take. Let the companies already formed be equipped, drilled and perfected, and let the leisure of the Winter months be employed in rural districts to organize other companies, and to qualify the stalwart youth of the backwoods for service in a more exciting field of labor. In this manner more effectually than in any other shall we avert danger, and at the same time knit more closely the relations that bind us to the parent country. Our interest in the preservation of peace is unmistakable, and it behoves us not gratuitously to jeopardise it. Our duty in the event of trouble is equally clear, and we give no just cause of offence when we avow an intention to fulfill it, cost what it may.

From the Toronto Globe, Dec. 3.

The defences of Toronto are now being rapidly strengthened, in anticipation of the occurrence of anything unpleasant in the relations of Great Britain with the neighboring Republic. At the old fort commanding the western entrance to the harbor and the railway approaches to the city, the most active preparations are being made. Yesterday afternoon the work was commenced of erecting a new battery of ten guns on the south side of the barracks, overlooking the extensive warehouses of the Grand Trunk Railway, the Queen's wharf and the channel. Two hundred men of the Thirtieth Regiment were detailed for the duty, and, at 3 o'clock, marched out to work, armed with pickaxes and shovels. They appeared quite jubilant at the prospect—remote as, we trust, it is—of active operations in the field, and set about their work, under the superintendence of an officer of the Royal Engineers, with a readiness and spirit characteristic of the British soldier. The breastwork on which they are employed will extend along nearly the whole south front of the parade-ground and will be a strong and formidable work. The guns to be mounted upon it—or rather behind it—are sixty pounders, with one large Armstrong gun, which will command nearly the whole harbor. The timber for the platforms, etc., is now on the ground, sawn and otherwise prepared for immediate use. There is an old earthwork with a three-gun battery, on this side of the fort, but it has for years been crumbling away, and now does not rise more than three feet above the surface of the parade-ground. The battery has been dismantled, and most of the wood-work carried off. The new earthwork will be raised about ten feet inside of the old, and will have a base apparently of about twenty feet. There are now upon the ground upwards of twenty old smooth-bore cannon, "honey-combed" with rust and long since condemned. The carriages for the new metal arrived by rail yesterday, and were hauled to the barracks on Messrs. Hendrie & Shedden's heavy wagons. The guns are expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow. Very little information with regard to the work is to be gained on the ground. The officer in charge, on being asked by our reporter, said he knew little further than the fact that it was to be a ten-gun battery, and that little he was not at liberty to communicate. The work is apparently to be pushed forward in great haste, two hundred men being detailed every day for the purpose. They receive extra pay for the labor, and appear exceedingly anxious to be employed. It is reported at the garrison that it is intended to extend the fortifications along the bank of the lake to the new fort, planting batteries in all for thirty-six heavy cannon; and that, in addition, a heavy battery is to be erected on the northwest angle of the fort, overlooking the ravine, and commanding the Great Western and Northern Railways. It is also reported that tents for ten thousand men are to be erected on the common between the two forts, and that works are to be constructed at the eastern end of the city, somewhere in the neighborhood of the Don River. What truth there is in these rumors we have no reason of judging, but they probably arise from the fact of the council of military authorities lately held at Quebec, and the recent visit of His Excellency the Commander of the forces in this city. A great deal of interest is taken in the warlike preparations now going on, and many of our citizens yesterday visited the fort for the purpose of satisfying their curiosity. Although guards are mounted at the gates, no obstacle is presented to an entrance, and visitors are at liberty to roam at will through the barracks and grounds.

WINTER QUARTERS.

From the Washington Chronicle.

It is generally understood that Gen. McClellan has issued orders for the establishment of Winter quarters among a large portion of the army. While there can be little doubt that this is the military policy so far as a part of the army is concerned, it must not be understood that it in any way interferes with the advance of the army, or its progress to Richmond. As a general thing, a course like this would be an unpopular one, but we do not see how it can be well avoided. The necessities of the army are such that it will be necessary for the officers in command to make arrangements for the comforts of the soldiers. They cannot expect to maintain an army in this inclement season in any southern climate north of Georgia or Florida without comfortably housing it; and whether it is concluded to detain our men for the Winter on the banks of the Potomac, the Rappahannock, or the James, it is certain that their residence must be made as pleasant as it is possible for it to be.

We can afford to wait. Every hour of delay is loss to the enemy, and gain to us. Washington is even now a grand camp of instruction. Our volunteers are collected together, armed, drilled and uniformed, and taken away when occasion requires. Some of our best regiments are now on the Southern coast, and many of the most efficient troops in Kentucky, Maryland, Western Virginia and Missouri, first learned to handle the musket in the defence of Washington.

While we are as desirous as any one that there should be active operations on the part of the army, we trust that our brave fellows across the river will be speedily housed from the cold and rain. If we desire to maintain the efficiency of the army this must be done. It is utterly out of the question for us to suppose that in these fierce December days we can trust our troops to the inclemency of the weather without having a frightful mortality list. Winter quarters do not mean inactivity and delay, but simply humanity and prudence.

NEWS FROM SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer.

We are indebted to a friend in the city for the reading of a letter from Christian County, Kentucky—dated Nov. 15. Our readers will recollect that the rebels are in possession of that part of Kentucky, and that some 3,000 Mississippi and Louisiana troops are encamped in Christian County. The letter before us is a full-blooded Union one, written by a very intelligent lady, and she gives quite minute particulars of what the people say, both rebel and Union folks. It appears that the loyal people are in good heart. They believe in a good time coming. They believe also that it will be along soon. The lady writes that "the rebels are expecting an attack daily, and fortifying positions on the different roads. They are also receiving reinforcements daily. One comfort is reinforcing here only weakens other points. I believe many of these reinforcements ran from Columbus, for I don't doubt myself Columbus being in the hands of the Federals. There has been great excitement here amongst the troops, and no little fear expressed. The secesh citizens are looking sadder and more desponding than I ever saw them. Tillman gets almost desperate, I am told. He has bills up forbidding Union men speaking to his soldiers; says he is afraid of mutiny, with which he is constantly threatened. He says his troops must hear nothing which would render them at all dissatisfied, which they were already, poor fellows. They are dying faster than ever. The average is now ten a day.

The soldiers not being allowed to talk to Union men, when one of the latter approaches, the former put their hands on their mouths and whisper, 'I can't talk.' It is really amusing. Even the Union ladies have been prohibited from talking or making sneering remarks at the troops."

Most of the letter is of a character that cannot be separated from private allusions and names. We infer that our Southern Kentucky friends are gathering fresh heart and courage every day. They may well do so. It will not be long before they are liberated.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

U. S. District Court.—Prize causes, &c.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1517, 1289, 1833, 1521, 1537, 839, 1341, 1543, 1545, 1549, 1553, 1555, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1591. *Part II.*—Nos. 1256, 1266, 488, 1276, 1280, 1282, 1286, 1292, 1294, 1298, 1300, 1304, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—154 on Demurrer—Nos. 122, 81, 491, 492, 493, 386, 410½, 421, 422, 423, 97, 62, 332, 350, 374, 378, 380, 384, 397, 93, 401, 402, 409, 413.

Superior Court.—Trial Term—*Part I.*—Nos. 711, 7, 2591, 437, 2505, 2609, 260, 2615, 2623, 2627, 2629, 2631, 819, 1677, 2543. *Part II.*—Nos. 1186, 2212, 2640, 1786, 1258, 2612, 1136, 2426, 2750, 2868, 2870, 2872.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 823, 1666, 1668, 1669, 1671, 1552, 1596, 1581, 1637, 1075, 205, 1674, 1675, 1497, 1498. *Part II.*—Nos. 1428, 1417, 1128, 321, 1430, 3247, 3975, 1189, 1238, 1225, 526, 307, 1543, 1672.

Practice—Sham and Irrelevant Defences.

SUPREME COURT.

Before John S. Benson, Referee.

Peter C. Baker and Daniel Godwin vs. Wm. R. Prince and Wm. Prince.—This was a motion for judgment on the pleadings, on the ground of the irrelevancy and frivolousness of the answer.

The following opinion of the Referee will explain the facts of the case:

Benson, R.—Plaintiffs' counsel moves for judgment in the pleadings on the ground that the answer does not deny that the plaintiffs did the work, performed the services and furnished the material, as alleged in the complaint, and to recover for which the action is brought, or that such labor, services and material were done, performed and furnished at the prices agreed upon as alleged in the complaint.

Counsel does not state under which section of the Code he makes the motion; but it is plain, from the grounds stated, that the motion must come under section 247 of the Code, which provides thus: "If a demurrer, answer or reply be frivolous, the party prejudiced thereby, upon a previous notice of five days, may apply to a Judge of the Court, either in or out of the Court, for judgment thereon, and judgment may be given accordingly."

The complaint alleges that the plaintiffs at different times between the 28th day of July, 1856, and the 14th day of October, 1857, done and performed work, labor and services for the defendants, and that they printed, furnished and delivered to the defendants, during that period, and at the request of the defendants, a large amount of pamphlets, books, catalogues, printing and materials, at prices agreed upon to be paid by the defendants in cash, when such work, materials, &c., were done and delivered. It is further alleged that over and above and exclusive of all payments, offsets and counter claims, the defendants were indebted to the plaintiffs, for and on account of such work, labor and materials, so done, furnished and delivered, on the 1st day of August, 1860, in a large sum, which is stated in the complaint.

The answer denies that the defendants "did, on the 1st day of August, 1860, or at any other time, owe the said plaintiffs the sum claimed, or any other sum, or that they were on that day, or at any other time, indebted to the said plaintiffs in the sum set forth in the complaint, or any part thereof."

It seems to me that the only motion of this sort applicable to such a defence, would be under section No. 152 of the Code, to strike out the defence as sham. A frivolous answer denies no material allegation of the complaint. The answer in this case does deny the most material fact set forth in the complaint. It denies, totally, the indebtedness which is alleged as the cause of action. It cannot, therefore, be frivolous.

The answer does not, however, controvert the statement in the complaint, that the plaintiffs performed the work alleged, and in the manner and for certain prices agreed upon as alleged. It merely denies the indebtedness—which may be a conclusion of law based upon and derived from certain facts which do not appear. It may be that the defendants have personal knowledge of the existence of certain facts, which are not disclosed in the complaint, by reason of which, in their judgment, they are not indebted to the plaintiffs, as alleged therein. The existence of such facts, if any there be, should have been pleaded.

The complaint alleges certain facts which the answer does not deny. These facts are, therefore, conceded to be true. If they are true, then the defendants are indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum stated in the complaint. For all the purposes of such a motion, the facts stated in that part of the complaint which sets forth that the work and labor were done and delivered, and the materials furnished at the request of the defendants, at agreed prices, are true, not being denied. And being true, the answer of the defendants respecting the alledged indebtedness to the plaintiff must be a legal falsehood, and hence, as such, on a motion properly sustained, liable to be stricken out as sham. (Drake vs. Cockroft, 10 How., 337; 1 Abb., 203; 4 E. D. Smith, 34.)

No such motion has been made.

The motion for judgment on the pleadings, on the grounds stated, must be denied.

John N. Lewis, Jr., for plaintiffs; Hon. Levi S. Chatfield, for defendants.

No Business—Further Adjourned.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Barnard.

This Court was opened again on Wednesday morning, but no business being in readiness, the Grand Jury were discharged until the 23d inst., to which day the Court adjourned.

Opening of Worth-street—The Whiting Claim.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

James R. Whiting vs. The Mayor, &c.—This case has been before stated in the Times. The relator asked for a *mandamus* against the Comptroller to compel that officer to pay him $155,000, the sum awarded him by the Commissioners as the amount of damages he sustained by reason of the opening of Worth-street.

The Comptroller demurred, objecting that under the act of 1818 a *mandamus* would not issue until a formal demand had been made upon the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., in Common Council convened.

On the other hand it is contended that the demand made upon the Mayor and Comptroller is sufficient. Decision reserved.

J. R. Whiting in person; H. H. Anderson for City.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder Hoffman presiding, the following gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors for the term:

Benjamin R. Winthrop, Foreman.

Wm. C. Barnes, S. W. Bass, Chas. A. Baldwin,
S. S. Constant, Albert L. Concklin, Stiles Curtis,
J. D. T. Hersey, Marcus Hunter, Thos. F. Jeremiah,
Jas. Kelly, Jr. Peter Kemble, Gibbons L. Kelty,
R. D. Lathrop, Henry Oothout, George Pryor,
Robert S. Place, T. S. Partridge, W. Whitewright, Jr.,
James M. Edgar, James Hunter, Geo. R. Lockwood,
Charles Partridge.

The Recorder charged the Jury in the usual forms, after which the roll of petit jurors was called and the following cases were disposed of:

John Burke, 25 years, born in New-York, was tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the dwelling-house No. 210 East Houston-street, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years and four months.

James Sullivan, an accomplice in the same crime, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the same term in the State Prison.

Thos. Paton, 27 years, native of Ireland, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, in robbing his room-mate, and was remanded for sentence.

Bazella B. Stevens *alias* Brown, 45 years, native of New-York, pleaded guilty to passing a counterfeit $5 note on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Philadelphia, upon a shoe-dealer in Ninth-avenue, and was remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Sullivan vs. Fannin et al.—Judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

Burr et al. vs. Bigler.—Judgment for the defendant, dismissing the complaint with costs.

Before Justice Allen.

Van Wart vs. Price.—Judgment for plaintiff, with leave to the defendant to answer on payment of costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 4, 1861.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81.Cou.	93¼	21	Am. Exchange Bk.	81
8,000	U. S. 5s, '74.Cou.	82½	10	do...........	81¼
4,000	Treas. 12 ₩ c.Nts.	100	300	Erie R. Pref........	53
23,000	Missouri State 6s	40¼	50	do........b30	53
5,000	do..........b30	40⅜	50	Hudson River R.s30	37¾
2,000	Tenn.State 6s, '90	41	50	do...........	37⅜
2,000	N. Y. State7s,'64.	104	150	do...........	37⅜
1,000	City 6s, 1887......	93	100	Harlem R........	12
1,000	Brook. City W.L.	97	100	Reading R.......	34¼
4,000	E. R. 1st M. Bds.	103	100	Mich. Central R......	48¾
1,000	Hud.River3dM.B	75¾	50	do........s30	48
1,000	do............	76	150	do........s10	48¼
1,000	Han.& St.J.R.Bs.	31	50	do........b10	48¼
1,000	Lit. Miama 1stM,	83	25	do...........	48½
50	M.& Prarie Du C.R.,	19	150	Mich.S. & N. Ia.R.	17⅜
50	Pac. M. St. Co....s30	86	135	Panama Railroad....	110
290	do...........	86½	25	do...........	110½
5	do...........	86¾	125	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	60¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....s30	77¾	100	do...........	60⅜
550	do...........	77⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R....	15
100	do..........c	77⅝	250	Clev. & Tol. R.......	32½
50	do........b10	77¾	200	do...........	32⅜
150	do........b30	77¾	400	Chi. & Rk. I. R..b30	53
250	Erie Railway........	30¾	50	do...........	52¾
150	do...........	30⅞	100	do........s30	52¾
150	do...........	31	200	do........s60	52¾
150	do.......s30	31	100	do.......b10	53
100	do.......b10	31¼	275	do...........	53
300	do...........	31⅛	100	do........s30	53
150	do......s10	31¼	50	do...........	53¼
100	do...........	31⅜	250	do...........	53⅜
100	do.......b30	31½	50	do...........	53¼

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	93¼	50	Erie Railway....b30	31⅛
4,000	Kent'cky St. 6s..	73	200	do.........s30	31⅛
4,000	Missouri 6s, Iss. to Han.&St.J.R.	48⅜	100	do.........b30	31⅛
5,000	Missouri State 6s.	40½	150	Erie R. Pref....s30	52⅜
5,000	do...........	40½	14	Panama Railroad..	110¼
3,000	N. Y. Central 6s.	91½	10	do.......s115.	100
1,000	Harlem 2d M.Bs.	92½	25	Mich. Cen. R....s30	47¾
1,000	Clev.&Tl. S.F.B.	77	50	Mh. S.& N.Ia. R.b60	17⅛
50	Pac. Ml. SS. Co.....	86	50	do.........b30	17⅛
50	do...........	85¾	100	do...........	17⅛
100	N. Y. Central R....	77¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R....	15½
50	do...........	77⅜	100	Cleve. & Toledo R.	32⅜
200	do...........	77¼	100	Chic. & Rock I. R..	53
25	Harlem R...........	12	200	do...........	52⅞
			50	do........b15	52⅞

Wednesday, Dec. 4—P. M.

The Stock Market was generally steady to-day, and prices, as compared with yesterday's sales, firmer on Erie, Erie Preferred, Rock Island, Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Panama; steady on Hudson, Harlem, Michigan Central, Illinois Central and Pacific Mail, and partially irregular on New-York Central, which, opening at 77⅝, sold down to 77¼, and finally closed 77½ ₩ cent. The transactions in Central were not important at any time through the day, but on a dull feeling in the afternoon the Stock was offered down to and sold at 77¼ ₩ cent., as against 77⅞ at the close of yesterday's dealings. In National Securities the market is without material change. In Missouri State Stock the demand improved, and 40½@40¾ ₩ cent. was paid. The Hannibal and St. Joseph indorsement of this Stock is selling at 48½ ₩ cent., with all the coupons paid to the present time, and the prospect that the indorsers will provide, as usual, the $105,000 due on this issue of $3,000,000 on the 1st January. There was a demand for Panama at 110@110½ ₩ cent., and for Erie Preferred shares at 53@52¾ cash, and 52½ seller's option. For Rock Island also there was a large inquiry at the early Board, and the price ran up to 53¼ ₩ cent., returning to 52⅞ at the Second Board. The other Western Stocks are also fairly supported, on the returns of traffic for the closing week of November. The same cause gives firmness to the mortgages of most of the Western lines. Late in the afternoon the General Market was rather steady in prices without any important transactions, however, in any one description. The last prices were:

Central	77¼	Mich. Southern	17⅜
Erie	31½	Panama	110½
Erie Preferred	52¾	Pacific	86
Rock Island	52⅞	Ill. Central	60¼
Toledo	32⅛	Missouris	40
Michigan Central	48⅜	United States 6s 1881	93⅜

There is little or no movement in the Money Market to-day. There is much ease of supply at the moderate rates of interest heretofore quoted, 6@7 ₩ cent., both at call and on prime mercantile paper—the lower figure being generally accepted outside of Bank where the security is unexceptionable. The disbursements from the Sub-Treasury continue large, and this operation is adding this week to the Bank Average of Bullion. The California steamer also contributes $870,000 to-day. Nothing done in Exchange since the closing of the mail for the *Asia*.

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	96	American Exchange	81
Mechanics'	91¼	Hanover	68
Union	81½	Irving	67
America	97	Market	83
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Nassau	80
National	88	St. Nicholas	72¾
Ocean	65	Park	96

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are generally higher:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Mich.So.7₩c.Assent.B.	57
N. Y. Cen. sevens,'64	101	N. Ind. firsts	82½
Y. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	100	M.S.& N.Ind. s.f.,7 ₩ c.	75
N. Y. Cen. convert.,'76	100	Ill Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	87¼
Erie firsts, '68	103	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	70
Erie seconds,'79	97	T.H.&A. sec'ds,8₩c.'70.	30
Erie thirds, '83	85¼	La C.& Mil. L. G. Bds.	12
Erie fourths, 80	71½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	81
Erie fifths, '88	65	Chi.& N. W. firsts,2d s.	38
Buf.,N.Y. & Erie firsts	68	Chi.& N. W. seconds	10
Hudson firsts, '69	103½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	39
Hudson thirds,'75	76¾	N. J. Central firsts	104
Harlem firsts,'69–'73	96	N. J. Central seconds	100
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Gal. & Chi. firsts	99
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69–'72	90	Gal. & Chi. seconds	94
Mich. C. n. f., 8 ₩c.,'82.	91½	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72
Chi., B. & Q.8 ₩ c.	92½	Del., L. & W. firsts	96¼
Mich. So. 7₩c. firsts	81	Lack. & West. Bonds	92
Mich. So.7₩c seconds	70	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for November:

1861	$172,484 00
1860	141,656 00
Increase	$29,828 00

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad earned the fourth week of November:

Fourth week, 1861	$24,788 00
Fourth week, 1860	16,503 00
Increase	$8,285 00

The whole month foots $119,324 against $88,657 in November, 1860.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad earned the fourth week in November:

Fourth week, 1861	$30,456 00
Fourth week, 1860	26,150 00
Increase	$4,306 00

November foots up $89,397, against $83,574 in November, 1860.

The North American Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable on demand.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $1,299,825, including $217,107 for Treasury Notes and $51,000 for Customs; Payments, $2,782,489, including redeemed 6 ₩ cent. notes. Balance this afternoon, $5,996,908.

Messrs. Thompson & Brothers quote Currency and Specie thus:

CURRENCY.

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England	⅛@ —	Ohio and State Bk. of Indiana	⅜@ ¾
New-York State	⅛@ —	Kentucky	2@ —
East New-Jersey	⅛@ —	Illinois	5@60
West New-Jersey	⅜@ ½	Missouri	15@50
Pennsylvania	1 @1¼	Michigan	1@ —
Philadelphia	1-5@ ⅛	Canada	1@ —
Baltimore	⅜@ ½	Wisconsin	3@60
Wheeling, Va.	5 @ —		

SPECIE—SILVER.

Mexican Dollars	$1 06	Guilders	38
Spanish Dollars	1 06	English Silver	4 75@4 80
Five-franc Pieces	95	Species	1 06
French Crowns	1 08	Old Am. Half Dollars	1 02
German Crowns	1 06	Old Am. Quarter Dollars	1 0[illegible]
Prussian Thalers	69	Spanish Silver, ₩ oz.	1 1[illegible]

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	$4 83	Ten Guilder Pieces	$3 9[illegible]
Old Sovereigns	4 80	Spanish Doubloons	16 40
Twenty Francs	3 82	Patriot Doubloons	16 40
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 83	Gold, Am. Old	5 ₩c. prem.

Boston Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The following is the weekly Bank statement:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	66,940,600
Specie	7,741,000
Due from other Banks	7,655,000
Due to other Banks	8,354,000
Deposits	27,846,000
Circulation	6,002,800

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State fives, 78½; Reading Railroad, 17¼; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 20 bbls. Ashes, 33,980 bbls. Flour, 120 bbls. and 31 bags Corn Meal, 162,245 bush. Wheat, 213,578 bush. Corn, 16,550 bush. Rye, 7,859 bush. Barley, 53,126 bush. Oats, 3,600 packages Provisions, and 720 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 50 bbls., at $5 56¼ for Pots and $5 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales, 300 pkgs. Ceylon at 19c.; 150 bags Rio at 16c. ₩ ℔.

COTTON—Continues in fair request, at rising prices; the closing quotations being from 29c.@30c. for Middlings, ₩ ℔., which figures represent the views of holders, who have the complete control of the market at present. The reported sales, since our last, have been 2,800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate business has been transacted, to-day, in State and Western Flour, at essentially unchanged prices. The reported sales, since our last, have been 22,750 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 35@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State at $5 55@$5 80, mainly at $5 55@$5 60; rejected do., do., at $5 15@$5 45; Superfine Western, very inferior to choice, at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 55@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$5 95 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@	$5 40
Extra State	5 55	@	5 80
Superfine Western	5 30	@	5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@	6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50	@	6 35
Inferior extra Ohio	5 75	@	5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 85	@	5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00	@	6 75
Fancy Genessee	5 85	@	5 95
Extra Genessee	6 00	@	7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@	7 00

Southern Flour is inquired for at former prices; sales 1,550 bbls., at $5 50 @ $6 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate request including superfine, at $5 25@$5 40; extra at $5 55@$6 75, ₩ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 10 @ $4 50 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive, at $2 90@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been very moderate, since our last, at uniform prices. Sales by auction, in Boston, yesterday; 2,000 boxes layer Raisins, 280 sold at $3 47½; 1,500 half boxes layer Raisins passed, no one offering $1 80; 1,500 quarter boxes do., 100 sold at 92c.; 4,000 boxes bunch Raisins, 475 sold at $3 25; 3,500 half boxes bunch Raisins, 50 sold at $1 66; 2,000 quarter do. do., 250 sold at 84c.@85c., all of "John Clemens Brand," 4 months; and 183 casks blue mark, Perez Brand, offered, 10 sold at $11 25, 4 months. Importers fixed on $3 25 and $3 50 for bunch and layers, and refused to go on except at these figures. Also, at auction, a lot of new Smyrna Figs offered, and only 100 drums sold, at 13¼c., cash; and 2 cases, import ₩ steamer, at 12¼c., cash.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand for export at, however, drooping prices; sales since our last, 230,000 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; Canada Club at $1 30; White Western at $1 37@$1 48; Amber do. at $1 37@$1 38; Red Western, inferior to prime, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 36; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 29@$1 30; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 26@$1 29; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 24½@$1 26¾; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 20@$1 25; Red State, at $1 30@$1 33, and White Kentucky at $1 47, ₩ bushel. Corn is in good demand at former prices; sales 145,000 bushels at 58c. for damaged, 63c.@65c. for poor to strictly Prime Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 64c.@64½c. for sound; 65c.@66c. for do., in store; 66c.@67c. for Western Yellow; and 66c.@67c. for round Yellow, ₩ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canadian, at 45c.@46c.; Western at 45½c.@46c., and State at 46c.@46½c., afloat, ₩ bushel. Rye is inquired for at 84c.@86c. ₩ bushel; sales 4,700 bushels. Barley is in limited supply and moderate request; sales 15,300 bushels, including Canada at 78c.@83c.; State at 75c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is quiet, to-day, at 65c.@80c. ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in fair request at former rates, including new, at 15c.@23c. for poor to choice, ₩ ℔.

INDIGO—Finds ready buyers at rising prices, including Manila, at 80c.@1 18¾ ₩ ℔.

LIME—Scarce and nominal in price.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day, at previous prices.

MOLASSES—Sales 87 hhds., including Porto Rico at 40c., and Cuba Muscavado at 26c.@28c.; also, 120 hhds. Porto Rico, by auction, at 36½c.@41c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine is quoted dull at $1 25 ₩ gallon, with more offering for sale. Resin is in demand, including Common, which, however, is down to $5 50 ₩ 310 ℔s.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in to-day; prices unchanged.

New-Bedford Oil Market—Week ending Dec. 2.

Sperm—Has been in fair demand with an upward tendency. The transactions have been wholly with manufacturers, and the sales embrace 2,152 bbls. We quote, 1,788 bbls. in parcels at $1 25, 130 do. at $1 26, and 128 do. at $1 27 ₩ gallon. Also 106 do. dark and inferior at $1 15 ₩ gallon.

Whale—Remains without change. The sales for the week are 1,320 bbls., 500 at a price not transpired, and the balance at 45c. to 47c. ₩ gallon, according to quality.

Whalebone—Market quiet; sales this week 3,400 ℔s. small Ochotsk at 70c., and 3,200 ℔s. South Sea at 62c.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 2, 1861.	63,384	131,450	1,012,400
Same time last year	71,715	138,086	1,352,500

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, at $12 25@$13 for Mess, and $8 50@$9 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales, 1,650 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 4⅜c.@4⅝c. ₩ ℔. Cut Meats are selling more freely, at 4½c.@5½c. for Hams, and 4c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Bacon continues in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales 1,200 boxes, at 6½c.@8c. ₩ ℔. Lard is unchanged; sales 650 tierces and bbls., poor to very choice, at 8½c.@9½c. ₩ ℔. Beef is more sought after; sales, since our last, 2,300 bbls., at $13@$13 50 for extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 for new repacked Mess ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18 50@$19 50 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in request at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₩ ℔. Cheese is salable and steady, at 5½c.@8c. ₩ ℔.

RICE—Continues inactive and depressed, including Carolina, at $6 75@$7 50 ₩ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales 800 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7½c.@8½c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 60,000 ℔s., 9¼c.@9½c. ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 20c.@20¼c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been light, to-day; rates unsettled: For Liverpool—Flour 2s. 3d.@2s 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8½d.@9d.; Corn, 8d.@8½d. ₩ bushel; Hops, ½d. ₩ ℔.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 25s., Fustic, 18s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 10½@3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 2s. 9d.; Butter and Cheese, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Butter, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 40s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₩ ton. For an Irish port—Wheat, in bulk, 11d. ₩ bushel. For Havre—Flour, 75c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ₩ bushel. For Rotterdam, Rye, (a full cargo,) at 11½d., in ship's bags, ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, are: A ship, 1,187 tons, to Shanghai, Coal, at $11 50, paid here; one, 527 tons, from Philadelphia to Shanghai, $13, half paid here; a bark, 449 tons, to Nantes, Wheat, 23c., in shippers' bags; a British brig, 166 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,350; a British brig, 1,800 bbls., same voyage, $1,650; a British schooner, 1,000 bbls., same, $1,050; a British schooner, 1,200 bbls., to St. Kitts, $1,050; a British brig, 200 tons, to South side of Cuba, 80c. per bbl.; a new British bark, 260 tons, to North side of Cuba and back, $2,600; a brig, 277 tons, to Havana, $2,000; a schooner, 1,500 bbls., to Bermuda, 50c. ₩ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Ireland as it Was—Magic Joke—Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Magic Marriage—He's Not a Miss.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sons.
BOWERY THEATRE—Great National Circus.
HOPE CHAPEL—Capt. Williams' South Sea Whaling Voyage.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3½ and 7½ o'clock.
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—For the Benefit of the Poor—No. 548 Broadway.
JERSEY CITY—The Alleghanians and Swiss Bell Ringers.
ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—Exhibition of Paintings—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Information reached Washington last night that the rebel forces had occupied the town of Anandale, on the Little River Turnpike, and that their pickets had been extended some distance this side. This is probably the prelude of active operations against our lines in that direction, as the rebels have for some time been threatening them.

Our dispatch and letters from Fortress Monroe give the particulars of an engagement between four of our gunboats and a rebel steamer—supposed at first to be the *Yorktown*, but which subsequently proved to be the *Patrick Henry*—which took place on Monday last, about five miles above Newport's News. It appears, simply to have been a skirmish with artillery at long range, in which "nobody was hurt." It was found to be impossible to induce the rebel steamer to come out from under the protection of the guns of a shore battery, which took part in the affair.

By the arrival of the steamship *Northern Light* from Aspinwall, we again hear from the pirate steamer *Sumter*. She called at Port Royal, Martinique, on the 9th of November. The U. S. gunboat *Iroquois* was at St. Thomas on the 12th of November. and hearing of the probable whereabouts of the pirate, she started in pursuit of her. Before the *Northern Light* left Aspinwall, on the 25th, intelligence had reached there that the *Iroquois* was within three hours' sail of the *Sumter*

Orders have been issued requiring all officers recruiting in Maine to report, in person, with their men, at Augusta, on or before Saturday, Dec. 7.

The Maryland Legislature assembled, yesterday, and elected a President of the Senate and a Speaker of the House, after which Gov. Hicks sent in his Message, which is eminently loyal and patriotic in tone.

The Toronto *Leader* notices the vigorous preparations which are in progress for the defence of that city "in the anticipation of the occurrence of anything unpleasant in the relations of Great Britain with the neighboring Republic." A battery of ten guns, sixty-pounders, with one Armstrong gun, is in course of erection at a point where it will command the harbor, and it is reported that batteries to mount thirty-six guns are to be extended along the bank of the lake to the new fort, while another will be erected on the northwest angle of the fort commanding the Great Western and Northern Railways. Other works, it is rumored, are to be speedily commenced. Two hundred men are engaged in pushing forward those already begun, and extra wages are paid them. It is said further, that quarters are to be constructed at Toronto for a force of 10,000 men.

The Montreal *Advertiser* states that, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, the police of that city detected two carts passing through the city, each containing half a ton of gunpowder. The drivers were brought before the Recorder; they pleaded ignorance of the nature of their loads, (which they said they were conveying to the Grand Trunk station,) although they acknowledged that they received them at a powder magazine outside the city. The police official proposed opening one of the packages, but the Recorder did not consent to this, and ordered the officer to go with the carts to the Grand Trunk, and to notify the receiving clerk that he was not to allow the powder, which was said to be destined for the United States, to go out of his possession.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Breckinridge was introduced by Mr. Chandler, of Michigan. Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, opposed the resolution, on the ground that Breckinridge could not be expelled because he had already resigned his seat; but the expulsion was insisted upon in another resolution introduced by Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, and the Senate so voted, unanimously. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, called attention to a list of colored persons confined in the Washington jail, and their cases were, after considerable debate, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The Marshal of the District was also ordered to report, immediately, to the Senate, the names of all persons now confined in the jail, with all particulars in reference to them. The subject of the arrest of fugitive slaves in the District was referred to the same Committee, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing Slavery in the District, with compensation to the loyal holders. A bill to abolish the distinction between volunteers and regulars was introduced by Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, offered a preamble and resolutions providing for the appointment of a Commission to confer with Commissioners from the rebel States with a view to the reëstablishment of the Union—hostilities to be suspended while the negotiations are proceeding. The proposition was laid on the table. The Secretary of War was requested to furnish copies of all general orders issued in Missouri relative to fugitive slaves. Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, submitted a resolution, which lies over, proposing to abolish and reëstablish the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the House, notice was given by Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the emancipation and colonization of slaves owned by persons in rebellion against the Government. The President, on motion of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, was requested to give the House information relative to the European Expedition against Mexico. The Committee on the District of Columbia was directed to inquire into the cases of the slaves confined in the City Prison. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, introduced a preamble and resolution, which were referred to the Judiciary Committee, requesting the President to inaugurate and carry out some system of exchanging prisoners. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, introduced a preamble and resolution, in effect, reiterating the old Crittenden resolutions. They were tabled—71 to 65. The Committee on Foreign Affairs, on motion of Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, were directed to inquire into the possibility of procuring a place for the colonization of free blacks somewhere on this Continent, or on one of the islands south of the United States. A resolution, presented by Mr. Watts, the Delegate from New-Mexico, was adopted, asking information from the Secretary of War as to what measures have been taken, or ought to be taken, to expose and punish army officers who, in Texas and elsewhere, have surrendered their commands to the rebels. Several propositions relating to the Slavery question were introduced, but the consideration of them was postponed.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the *City of Baltimore* we receive the text of the treaty recently arranged between Great Britain, France and Spain, in reference to Mexican affairs. The treaty does not determine the strength of the combined force to be employed for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction from the Mexican authorities, but the contracting parties engage that "the total shall be sufficient to seize and occupy the several fortresses and military positions" on the coast. The allied commanders are to be allowed a wide discretion, and are authorized to execute the other operations which may be considered, on the spot, most likely to effect the objects contemplated. The three Powers do not seek any territorial acquisition, and they bind themselves not to interfere so as to influence the Mexicans in their choice of a form of government. A commission will be established for the purpose of settling questions as to the application of the money which may be obtained from Mexico. The Government of Washington has been invited to cooperate with England, France and Spain; but the three Powers will not await the accession of the United States beyond the time at which the European forces can be assembled in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz. Sir Alexander Milne's squadron will be greatly strengthened by the addition of the *Donegal*, *Conquerer* and *Sanspareil*; and two other vessels are under orders for the same station. The French squadron had left on the day prefixed by the French Minister of Marine.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 23d ult., arrived at this port yesterday, with the mails, passengers and treasure—$870,246—from California. There is no news from the Golden State, and from the Isthmus there is very little of importance. Much excitement was created in Panama by the announcement of the capture of Mason and Slidell, especially among the British residents, who denounced the act in the most unmeasured terms.

The intelligence from South America is of much interest. We have the details of a wholesale assassination perpetrated in La Paz, Bolivia, by order of Gen. Yanez, military commandante of the city under Gen. Acha. On the accession of the latter to the Presidency of Bolivia he found Dr. Lenaris, Ex-President Belzu, Ex-President Cordova, and their friends, leagued against him. An outbreak which they incited in La Paz on the 30th of September ult., was suppressed by Acha, who imprisoned forty of the ringleaders, and declared La Paz, a city of 60,000 inhabitants, in a state of siege. On the morning of Oct. 23, Gen. Yanez, to rid himself of these men, arranged a sham *emeute*, and under pretext of suppressing it, ordered out the soldiers who were of course in the plot. They murdered sixty of the principal citizens of Bolivia—many of them in their beds, and while all were in a defenceless condition,—and shot down in the streets 180 of the poor Indian inhabitants. Among the chief victims of this cold-blooded assassination are named Francisco Belzu, nephew of the Ex-President; Señor La Riva, Gen. Cordova, Col. Espejo, and the two Palmas. Various incidents of the cold-blooded atrocity which marked this tragedy are related. Its author, Gen. Yanez, had been obliged to fly the city, which had not recovered from the consternation and grief into which it had been plunged. The election in Peru had resulted in favor of San Ramon, the friend of Castilla. The whole affair, however, was regarded as a farce. The appearances of peace with Bolivia were considered more favorable, but preparations for an expedition against Ecuador were still progressing. The news from Valparaiso is to the 2d ult., and is more favorable in a business point of view. From the Argentine Confederation we learn that the report of a battle having been fought on the 17th of September was correct. There were about eighteen thousand men on each side, and the battle is considered a drawn one.

There had been no remarkable change in the condition of affairs in New-Granada. Advices from Bogota represent that Mosquera is rapidly consolidating his rule and bettering the condition of the country. The new United States Minister, Judge Preston, had arrived, but had not presented his credentials. The Archbishop of Bogota, a brother of Gen. Herran, had been exiled by Mosquera. There was still a show of opposition to the new Government in two or three of the States, but it was rapidly disappearing.

Wilmington, Del., has had a little excitement over the seizure, by a company of Gen. Lockwood's Brigade, of two brass six-pounder cannon and fifty short-range rifles. The company, which used them to drill with, is said to be made up of loyal men. The State Legislature has been memorialized on the subject.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was again opened, yesterday, by Justice Barnard, but no business being ready, adjourned until the 23d inst. The claim of Judge Whiting, for $155,000 damages against the City, in consequence of the opening of Worth-street, was before the Court at Special Term, Justice Allen, yesterday, on demurrer. Decision reserved.

The Stock market closed quiet yesterday afternoon; prices through the day being somewhat irregular. New-York Central left off 77¼ per cent. Nothing new in Exchange or Money.

Business in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was less active, though the changes in prices were not important. A further advance was reported in Cotton, which was in fair demand. Provisions attracted more attention. Groceries were in moderate request. Whisky was dull and heavy. The Freight engagements were restricted. Other branches of trade exhibited no new feature.

The supply of live stock keeps much above the average. Never before has there been anything like the number of swine now coming to this City. The *average* weekly receipts of live hogs for a month past is over 30,000, while the river barges and different railways bring in thousands of dressed animals. Prices remain stationary, at the low rates of $3 50 to $3 75 ⅌ hundred for corn-fed, and 3c. for distillery hogs. Beef has ruled a shade higher, mainly owing to improved quality. Receipts moderate, but ample for all wants. Trade is generally dull, though the 3,961 offered during the week were all disposed of. Sheep are 25c.@50c. higher, with a brisk demand.

United Counsels—Harmony in the Government.

One of the most gratifying features of the opening of Congress is the evidence afforded by the published Executive Documents, of the substantial harmony of sentiment among the gentlemen associated with the President in the conduct of the Government. This is still more gratifying from the fact that rumors widely circulated had prepared the public mind for a very different state of things. It was known that the private and expressed opinions of some members of the Cabinet concerning the relations of Slavery to the war, were somewhat at variance with those which the President had made the basis of his official action. And it was said that they intended to embody those opinions in their annual reports, and spread them thus officially before the country, without regard to their bearing upon the general policy of the Administration.

The result shows that these rumors were unfounded, and that whatever differences of sentiment may have existed, have been reconciled or waived in deference to the overwhelming emergency which weighs upon the country. It is stated that Mr. Cameron, after preparing his report, consented to omit sundry suggestions which he had made in the original copy concerning the enfranchisement of slaves and their employment in the army, upon finding that they transcended the policy which the President deems best adapted to the exigencies of the war under existing circumstances. This prompt assent on the part of Mr. Cameron affords fresh evidence of his readiness to sacrifice all personal feelings and preferences, to the necessity of harmony and perfectly cordial coöperation in the prosecution of the war, among the different departments of the Government.

We trust that Congress will recognize the same imperative necessity and evince an equally patriotic and self-sacrificing spirit. *The one thing needful above all others now, is unity and harmony in the public counsels.* We can get along without everything else better than that. However important other questions may appear,—however important they may actually be,—they sink into insignificance by the side of this. Disasters in the field,—mistakes in the Government,—the adoption of a mistaken policy, or the neglect of a true one,—all these can be retrieved,—for they do not touch the vital energies of the country. But distraction in the public counsels, leading of necessity to divisions of public sentiment, will be utterly fatal to all hope of a successful prosecution of the war, because it will substitute the spirit of faction for the spirit of patriotism, and paralyze, utterly and hopelessly, those energies which give us hope and guarantee success. No greater disaster could happen to us than *the destruction of that unanimity of public sentiment*, which has thus far been our strength in the struggle for the Constitution and the Union. Whenever that is broken up,—whenever the country is again divided into hostile political camps, waging war upon each other instead of the common enemy,—the one straining every nerve to destroy confidence in the Administration to which the Government is committed, and availing itself of every mistake, every shortcoming, every adverse accident, to swell the torrent of public prejudice and weaken the arm raised for the defence and preservation of the country, and the other absorbed in the duty of self-defence,—we may bid farewell to all hope of a speedy end of the war, or of its final termination in any way compatible with the permanent peace and unity of the nation.

We cannot help hoping that Congress will recognize the paramount importance of the harmony for which we plead, and will repress whatever rash attempts may be made, in the spirit of over-zealous partisanship, to override and destroy it. *The time for the safe and successful treatment of the Slavery question*, in its broadest relations, *has not yet come.* No public necessity yet requires it. There is not a particle of evidence to show that any such sweeping action as is urged in regard to it, would contribute in the least degree to the more vigorous or successful prosecution of the war—while it is certain that it would prove infinitely damaging to many very serious interests of the Government and country. For our own part, we believe the Government is going forward fast enough in dealing with this question. It is perfectly certain that, without any further legislation whatever, wherever our armies penetrate the denser slave regions of the South, they will bring to the shelter of our flag and the protection of our camps, a far greater number of fugitive negroes than we are yet prepared to take care of. The experience at Port Royal has furnished conclusive proof of this fact.

President Lincoln and Mr. Cameron, in our judgment, showed great practical wisdom, therefore, in confining their recommendations to the subject of providing for these refugees. This matter is one of immediate and pressing importance, and Congress will find that, instead of emancipating slaves by additional laws, it will have all it can do to provide properly for those who will be set free in the natural progress of the war.

The Preparations in Canada.—The *Tribune* publishes the following in its Washington correspondence:

> "The Canadian Defence Story.—Persons well-informed with respect to Canadian affairs consider the story contained in a recently *manufactured* letter from Quebec utterly groundless. The Military Board said to have been considering the defences of the Provinces, and to have determined to strengthen them, *has no existence except in the brain of the writer.*"

We should like to know what the *Tribune* means by so positive and so reckless an assertion, concerning which it knows nothing whatever. The letter thus referred to was from the regular Quebec correspondent of the Times, a gentleman of character and position, who has written for us for years, and whose opportunities for knowing current events in Canada are certainly quite as good as the *Tribune's* "well-informed persons" *in Washington.*

That his statements on this subject were well founded is fully proved by the language of the Canadian Press. The following paragraph, from an article in the Toronto *Leader*, (which we copy in full elsewhere,) may perhaps satisfy our neighbor that the project of strengthening the frontier *has* some existence in the brains of officials, as well as of our correspondent:

> "The announced object of Sir Fenwick Williams' visit to Quebec, his present Upper Canada tour, the *movement of munitions of war from the seaboard to the interior, the construction of fortifications at exposed points of our lake coast*, are among the circumstances which *demonstrate the determination of the Imperial Government to discharge its whole duty to Canada, should hostilities occur.*"

The *Tribune* might very usefully give a little more attention to its own correspondence, instead of wasting its energies and enterprise in defaming and decrying ours.

Abolition and the Constitution.

We publish in another column a curious letter from that logical, consistent and most unpractical philanthropist, Gerrit Smith, to Edwin Croswell, Esq. Its object is to remonstrate against the injustice done by that gentleman to the Abolitionists, by assuming that they will oppose the policy recommended by Col. Cochrane, and indorsed by Mr. Croswell, in regard to employing the enfranchised slaves in the National army. Mr. Smith says they will do no such thing. On the contrary they will give it, as he does, and as Garrison and Wendell Phillips have done, their most cordial and effective support. Indeed, he says, it is precisely the policy which the Abolitionists have urged upon the Government from the very beginning of the rebellion.

Mr. Smith, therefore, gives Col. Cochrane and Mr. Croswell the right hand of political fellowship in the prosecution of the policy which they have so zealously espoused. The Abolitionists, he assures them, are less bigoted by far than they are generally supposed to be upon this subject. They are perfectly willing to accept any aid, and to welcome as allies, all of every party—no matter how strong Pro-Slavery men they may have been hitherto—who may now concur with them in sentiment and policy.

The only thing, Mr. Smith thinks, which prevents the general union of all men upon this platform is an absurd veneration for the Constitution. Demagogues, he says, have succeeded in making the passion of love of country "give place to the worship of the Constitution." Says Mr. Smith:

> "President Lincoln is a man of understanding and of honest intentions; and why he has not ere this ended the war and saved the country is *simply because he is a worshiper of the Constitution, and feels that he can love and honor and serve and save the country only through the Constitution.* Every breach made in the Constitution is in his eye a breach made in the country; and with him the alarming prospect of a lost Constitution is all one with the alarming prospect of a lost country. But the good man cannot help it. For how rare is he who is able to surmount his education! And the *President was educated to worship the Constitution. This education hampers him at every step.* With all his heart would he save the country, but his *reverence for the Constitution will not let him.*"

Mr. Smith is undoubtedly right in all this. Mr. Lincoln does respect and love, and in some sort "worship," the Constitution;—and the Constitution is unquestionably very much in the way of the accomplishment of Mr. Smith's schemes. It would save him a great deal of trouble if we could get rid of it,—if the Government and the people could be brought to regard it, as Mr. Smith does, as a "mere bit of paper,"—a "suit of old clothes,"—something to be put off and destroyed as speedily as possible. Mr. Smith, and those who agree with him, could then sweep away Slavery, the President, Congress, and everything else that stood in the way of the consummation of their schemes. What they would give us in place of all these things, except a bloody and internecine civil war here at home, in nearly every Northern State, is not so clear.

We think, however, that we know pretty well what would follow *first* the adoption of the policy which is so warmly recommended by Mr. Smith. If Congress should decree the emancipation of the slaves, and incorporate the blacks of the South with the army that is fighting against rebellion, we should probably witness the following events in substantially the following order:

1. The annihilation of the Union party, and of the Union armies, in Missouri, Kentucky, Western Virginia and Maryland,—and the secession of those States from the Union.

2. The resignation of a very large proportion of the Union Generals, and the disbandment of more than half the existing Union armies now in the field,—with the cessation of enlistments and the impossibility of supplying fresh troops.

3. The formation of a Peace party in the Northern States which would resist and defeat the collection of war taxes, paralyze the prosecution of hostilities, throw everything into turmoil and confusion here at home, and secure either the recognized independence of the South, or the reconstruction of the Union, by giving Slavery all the guarantees it has ever dreamed of asking.

The Constitution now, and the "worship" of it which prevails both with the Government and the people, averts these disasters and holds the country firm and steady to the prosecution of the war against rebellion. Mr. Smith must excuse us for not being ready yet to abandon it for any of the inducements which he and his associate Abolitionists can hold out.

A New Phase of Chivalry.

One of the most distinguishing and disgusting customs of savages, in warfare, is their treatment of prisoners. They regard them as inconvenient appendages to a march, productive alike of trouble and expense; for this reason they make as few prisoners as possible, and murder these few at their earliest convenience. To spare the life of an unarmed foe is a "social amenity" of war—if we may so express it—that would not spontaneously suggest itself to the savage. Civilized nations, however, have generally pursued a different practice. Even in the feudal ages, which, by the way, were not eminently remarkable for gentle and courteous customs, for a knight to buffet a prisoner laid him liable to the penalty of having the offending hand struck off and his lance broken. This was the custom of ancient chivalry.

The "chivalry" of this day has changed all that. If the accounts of the Richmond papers are to be believed—and in this instance, at least, there is no tangible reason for doubting their truth—the guards before the Richmond jail are accustomed to amuse their tedious hours of duty by firing at every prisoner who becomes visible at window or loop-hole. It is but a week or so since one of the "journals of civilization," referred to above, brought us report of the death of a contumacious Yankee, who was shot by his guard for the very grave offence of looking out of his barred window. And a paper of late date contains record of two more "fired upon, and killed at different periods by the guards, while engaged in violating well-known rules of the prison." No mention is made of what "well-known rule," violated, brought down this speedy punishment of death, but from the case first mentioned it is fair to suppose that the offence consisted in "looking out of the window"—in other words, giving a rebel guard a chance to see a loyal head and put a bullet through it.

If it were at all necessary to draw parallels between the different customs which obtain in different parallels of latitude, we would call attention to the case of the rebel prisoner who not long since attempted an escape windowwise from Fort Lafayette. The guard received him politely on his descent from the wall and courteously conducted him to his cell. A "well-know rule" of all prisons was here violated, but the thought of shooting the poor rebel, who was not only "looking out," but sliding out of his window, never crossed the mind of the gentle sentinel. For this different usage we claim no special credit, since in treating prisoners humanely we only recognize an obligation the force of which is acknowledged by the whole civilized world. We might as well claim credit for not legalizing piracy on the sea, and flinging out black flags and digging last ditches on shore. But the Southerners, in summoning aid to their side from the western wilds, seem to have availed themselves of savage customs before receiving an accession to their ranks of painted warriors. If they will only now imitate Indian stoicism in defeat, and in some slight degree approach to the red man's traditional truthfulness, we shall be compelled to regard them as perfect patterns of savages.

The Famine in Ireland.

There seems to be no doubt that the ominous phrase, "Famine in Ireland," is doomed to represent an appalling fact this year. Accounts continue to multiply of the terrible disaster which has again befallen that unhappy country. As an illustration, we copy the emphatic expression of the Catholic Clergy of the Deanery of Castlebar, being a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting held by them, on the 2d inst.:

> "*Resolved*, That the disastrous effects of the present inclement season, in the destruction of the potato crop, have created among the people of this district the most alarming anticipations of an impending famine, vitally affecting the interests of all classes in the community. That we have carefully investigated the grounds of the general alarm, and we feel it our bounden duty to the people, as well as to the country, to *state that scarcely one-fourth of the potato-crop of this year is safe from the ravages of the blight, and that even this small remnant is so inferior in quality as to be unfit for human food.* That no human foresight could have provided against such a calamity so unforeseen as the destruction of the food of an entire people, and, therefore, that the salvation of the lives of the people demands that the most prompt and comprehensive measures be adopted by the Government to avert the horrors of famine with which we are threatened. That the unprecedented scarcity of fuel this year cannot fail to add considerably to the privations which the poor are doomed to suffer during the ensuing five months; and unless remedial measures be speedily procured, fever and dysentery, created by damp and cold, will spread to an alarming extent among them."

This is confirmed in saddening detail by the entire Irish press. The Sligo *Champion* says that the people in the West of Ireland are in a state that must eventuate in appalling distress if something be not done for their relief; that two-thirds of the tenants are unable to pay their rents, and that in some quarters the people are not as well off as they were even in 1847. These statements are confirmed by the Kilkenny correspondent of the Dublin *Post*, and also by the Cork *Examiner*, the London *News*, and the London *Chronicle*; and the representations are all of an extreme urgency.

This will carry sharp grief to the hearts of the millions in America, who are connected by the closest ties of kindred and affection with those in the Green Isle. Various propositions have been made for action, looking towards the relief of the distress. It has been proposed that our Government should make appropriations with this view. There is nothing which American sympathy is not ready to do for suffering Ireland; but it will perhaps be time enough for our Government to take part when the British Government sets the example. So far, we understand, nothing has been done by that Government to relieve the distress. Meanwhile, we doubt not we shall hear of abundant practical sympathy on the part of Irishmen in this country, and thousands of dollars will soon be sent forward to mitigate the suffering, and, still better, to bring out their kindred to the land of plenty in our Western world—just as they did during the last famine, when Irish emigrants sent home the enormous sum of five million dollars to aid their kindred.

What Americans are ready to do for suffering Ireland is abundantly shown in what we *did* during the famine of 1846-7, Prompted by a spontaneous benevolence, supplies were sent from America to Ireland on a scale unparalleled in history. Meetings were held in every city, town and village, throughout the Union, and an intense interest and noble generosity were manifested. The railroads carried, free of charge, all packages marked "Ireland," and American ships-of-war were sent to the Green Isle, eagerly seeking not to destroy life, but to preserve it—their guns being taken out in order to afford more room for stowage. If we recollect rightly, the aggregate of food donations sent from the United States reached the enormous figure of ten thousand tons—and this at a time when English red-tapeism was leaving half the population to die of starvation!

The best way in which we can now help Ireland is to encourage immigration to this country. Since the outbreak of the war, the great influx of Irish population has nearly ceased. There has been, in fact, a steady return tide to Ireland; a tide the volume of which has been injudiciously enlarged by the counsels of certain Irish leaders and journalists in this country. The London journals have rejoiced over this, as proving that the chief source that has supplied labor and population to the Republican Empire had been exhausted. To mock their prophecy comes now the wan, spectral figure of an Irish famine! Undoubtedly emigration will immediately spring up anew. More and more clearly the hand of destiny points out this Western World as the only hospitable home left for that noble, long-suffering and oppressed race. It is here that the ancient white-haired Mother, sitting amid the ashes, is to spring up endowed with a new and better life. The Irish race has forever identified itself with the war in defence of the Republic; and now the Republic, in gratitude, proffers a home to all its sons.

☞ Mayor Wood's case affords another illustration of the fact that few men can act for themselves as intelligently and judiciously as for others. When Lynch was running for Sheriff, Wood was sharp enough to get the *Herald* to oppose him, and this insured his election. When he himself was a candidate, he heedlessly allowed the *Herald* to support him, and this insured his defeat. Not even sharp counting can retrieve so fatal a blunder.

The Mayoralty.

Rumors were afloat yesterday that upon a canvass of the votes for Mayor irregularities and errors had been detected which would defeat Opdyke and elect Gunther. After careful inquiry, we cannot find any ground whatever for these reports. The votes were canvassed on Tuesday night by the Inspectors of Election,—and the result was given in the Times of yesterday. These returns were then sent to the Clerk of the Common Council, and have not since been reëxamined by any one. Nor do we hear of any serious errors detected in any quarter, which can at all vary the result.

Prophecy.—We copied from the Boston *Christian Advertiser*, a day or two since, what was styled a "Remarkable Prophecy," from Haggai, chap. iv., verses 8, 10 and 21st, wonderfully applicable to the present war, and its consequences to the South. We have received a multitude of letters informing us that there are but *two* chapters in Haggai, and that the *Christian Advertiser* has been badly hoaxed. It has this consolation, however, in common with ourselves,—that it has stimulated a good many persons to search the Scriptures—possibly for the first time.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

A Long Range Skirmish Between the National Gunboats and a Rebel Steamer—A Flag of Truce, but No News from the South.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Dec. 3, }
via Baltimore, Wednesday, Dec. 4. }

A sharp engagement between the United States gunboats *Hetzel*, *Seymour*, *Whitehead*, *Shawsene*, and a rebel steamer, supposed to be the *Yorktown*, took place yesterday about five miles above Newport's News. The Bombardment lasted about two hours, commencing at 5 o'clock in the morning. The rebel steamer kept close to the shore, where a powerful battery assisted it materially, but never ventured within range of our guns. The engagement was kept up with great vigor, and the roar of artillery was plainly heard at Old Point

A flag of truce, in charge of Provost-Marshal Davis, went from here this morning to convey Mr. Pangeson, Consul for Saxony at New-Orleans, to Norfolk. By that means we learn that the rebel vessel engaged in the action yesterday was the steamer *Patrick Henry*. The rebels claim that no damage was done to them.

To-day about half-an-inch of snow fell, and a strong N. E. wind prevailed, but the storm abated towards noon.

Everything is now quiet.

The *S. R. Spaulding* leaves this morning for Hatteras.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

MORE ABOUT THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT—HOW THE GUNBOATS BEHAVED—GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION—PROSPECTS OF A MOVEMENT, ETC.

Fortress Monroe, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1861.

The great excitement of the "naval engagement," yesterday, between the picket of gunboats on the James River, and the *Yorktown*, has not yet died out, and the *pros* and *cons* of the affair are still talked over. The general impression seems to be, among naval men and those who, at Newport's News witnessed the fight, that the gunboats did not behave in the most creditable manner.

It appears that before the *Yorktown* was made out, owing to the heavy morning mists, two shots were fired by her at the gunboats. That they all got under weigh at once, and steamed down the river away from her, firing as they retreated. They got down very near to the frigates *Congress* and *Cumberland*, and then gathered courage, steamed up again to within about 2½ miles of the enemy. They lay there in line of battle, across the river, for two hours, firing at long range, many of their shot falling short, and few of them good line-shots, while the *Yorktown's* practice was very good, the shell falling thickly about our boats.

During *part* of this time the *Yorktown* was hard aground, and had a little of the old Yankee pluck animated the commanding officer of the gunboats, she could have been boarded and carried with but trifling loss, notwithstanding the "iron-plated sides," which seem to have struck terror into our boats. After an hour or two of this work, the *Yorktown* rounded up stream, and steamed away slowly, yawing now and then, and pitching a shot over to the right and left shores of the river, as a sort of insult to her insignificant foes, and she was gone.

Since the departure of the *Constitution*, nothing has transpired in regard to the expedition which Gen. B. F. Butler's urgent solicitations gained over the Administration to permit him to command.

The four regiments from Pennsylvania destined for it are still at Camp Hamilton—one of them still drilling with sticks. It is not, however, necessary for the troops of this expedition to be particularly well drilled, as it is now pretty generally known here that it is to operate upon a very thinly-populated and entirely unprotected region, and is intended merely to establish a camp of instruction, for which the General is eminently fitted by his soldierly qualities and total abstinence from all spiritous liquors, the grand obstacle to the perfection of discipline in a camp of volunteers.

The Twentieth Indiana Regiment is also at Camp Hamilton, and much improved in appearance since they left the barren sands of Hatteras.

The Twentieth New-York Regiment (Turners) presents a very fine appearance, with their bright rifles and green decorated uniforms. Acting Brig.-Gen. Max Weber commands this regiment. He has command also of all the troops at "Hamilton," and should be made a Brigadier without delay, being a thorough soldier, and a great favorite with the Germans.

They say that there are but two real German Generals in America, (who have been Generals abroad, *id. est*,) Gen. Sigel and Col. Max Weber.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry is also at Camp Hamilton. It is 1,200 "weak"—not "strong." The men are undrilled, and the horses are rats.

The Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Wyman, is a fine regiment, well drilled and officered. Its Lieut.-Col. Meacham is a good officer, and Major Lamson an experienced and able man.

No evidence as yet of a forward movement can be discovered, but all still hope for some change, and I to have something of interest to report to the Times.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

The United States steam transport *J. Davies*, Capt. Crocker, lying at foot of Eighth-street, East River, is now ready for sea, and will probably leave to-morrow, 5th, for Annapolis, where she will take in troops. She is one of the first of Gen. Burnside's expedition.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

The Seventy-fifth Regiment New-York State Volunteers embarked on board the steamboat *Thomas Hunt*, at the foot of Whitehall-street, yesterday, and proceeded to Governor's Island. They numbered 850 men, all told.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

The following is a correct list of the elected in addition to those published in the first edition of the Times of yesterday morning:

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

List of Members for 1862.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, documents Nos. 3, 8, and 12, being the various schedules for graduating the salaries of teachers—which have occupied the attention of the Board for six months past—were taken up in Committee of the Whole, and discussed at length. The other business transacted was merely of a routine character.

The following are the names of the members of the Board for 1862, one-half of whom have just been elected. The names of newly-elected members are printed in *italics*. Those with * attached to their names have been reëlected:

Ward.		Ward.	
1..	Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, R.	12..	James Mackean, T.
	James Woods, P.		*Chas. Boice*, T.
2..	William Buckley, T.	13..	Thos. Brown, R.
	John F. Horan, R.		*John H. Trapp*, T.
3..	Robert G. Gould, R.	14..	John H. Collins, M.
	[illegible], T. & M.		*William Wilhelm*, T.
4..	James Langdon, T.	15..	Erastus C. Benedict, R.
	Peter [illegible], T.		*Edwd. Robinson, Jr.*, R.
5..	James P. Dupignac, T.	16..	Orlando P. Smith, T.
	**James M. Tuthill*, R.		**Saml. B. H. Vance*, R.
6..	Patrick Wade, T.	17..	Thos. Kennedy, M.
	Timothy Brennan, T.		*James Miller*, T.
7..	John Galvan, M.	18..	C. Godfrey Gunther, T.
	[illegible] Coger, R.		**William E. Curtis*, T.
8..	William Tucker, R.	19..	Dennis McCarthy, M.
	Walter Adams, P.		**Patrick Ford*, T.
9..	James W. Farr, R.	20..	Nelson J. Waterbury, T.
	Jacob C. Bogert, R.		*James Moore*, T.
10..	David Miller, T.	21..	John Davenport, R.
	Daniel Slote, T. & M.		**Andrew V Stout*, T.
11..	Christian Metzgar, R.	22..	James Marriner, R.
	Richd. L. Larremore, P.		*A. H. Underhill*, R.

Republicans..............	16	Mozart..........................	4
Tammany	19	People's........................	3
Tammany and Mozart....	2		

Councilmen Elected.

FOURTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT.

G. A. Barney, Tam.	John Healy, Tam.
Morgan Jones, Tam.	John Hogan, Moz.
James Hayes, Tam.	C. Desmond, Moz.

FIFTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT.

M. C. Gross, Tam.	S. S. Webster, Tam.
M. Muller, Tam.	S. Hazleton, Rep.
John Ryan, Tam.	Fred. Repper, Moz.

SIXTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT.

A. H. Keech, Rep.	George Ross, Rep.
Wm. H. Gedney, Rep.	Thos. Stephenson, Rep.
Wm. Orton, Rep.	Abm. Lent, Rep.

SEVENTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT.

J. Trotter, P. U.	M. Snyder, P. U.
C. C. Pinckney, P. U.	J. Brice, Tam.
H. Babcock, P. U.	J. M. Long, Tam.

School Trustees Elected.

Ward.		Ward.	
1..	Sullivan and Carey,(Myer to fill vacancy.)	12..	Martin and McGann.
2..	[illegible] and Church.	13..	Halstein and Coan.
3..	Baker and McCloskey.	14..	Kain and Quinn.
4..	White and Kelly.	15..	Pauton and O'Ohout.
5..	[illegible] and Tilleu.	16..	St. John and Waudell.
6..	Roach and Conway.	17..	McCarty and Sturgman.
7..	Pattison and Moore.	18..	Fasher and O'Brien.
8..	Clarke and Kellogg.	19..	Lyon and Guden.
9..	Brush and Dennison.	20..	Van Cott and Willman.
10..	[illegible] and McGalley.	21..	Stephenson and Johnson.
11..	Purdy and Barry.	22..	Simonson and Clarke.

School Inspectors Elected.

Ward.		Ward.		Ward.	
1..	Salmon.	9..	Jones.	17..	Segar.
2..	Ward.	10..	Banes.	18..	Mathewson.
3..	Dowland.	11..	Johnson.	19..	Russell.
4..	McGowan.	12..	Moore.	20..	McKennie.
5..	Hopkinson.	13..	Relyea.	21..	Yard.
6..	Von Glahn.	14..	Reynolds.	22..	Buckum.
7..	Longworth.	15..	Roosevelt.		
8..	Dickson.	16..	Martin.		

THE OPDYKE VICTORY.

Attempts to Impair it—The Rumors of the Town—Scenes at Republican Headquarters, &c.

The universal congratulations interchanged by Republicans and Conservatives yesterday in reviewing the triumph of Mr. Opdyke was disturbed during the afternoon by uncanny rumors that, owing to the omission to count some two hundred votes for the Tammany candidate because they read "Godfrey Gunther," and as many more that, in the clipping, had lost their last syllable, and came deformed into the ballot-boxes, as suffrages for an unknown party, entitled, curiously, "C. Godfrey Gunth." Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther had not been credited with a number that was sufficient to elect him Mayor by a plurality of from 50 to 80.

The attempt thus to deprive Mr. Opdyke of his election will prove a signal failure, and the authors of any serious tampering with the returns may meet with their deserts more rapidly than they imagine. It is true that, up to a late hour of yesterday evening, the full official returns of eleven districts had not been received, but the police have in their possession correct lists of all the votes cast in every district of the City made up from the returns, certified to by the Poll-Clerks appointed by them. Another list is in the possession of the Press, and a third the friends of Mr. Opdyke hold in their keeping. The canvassers of all those districts not returned last night, their time having expired at sundown yesterday, will, unless heard from, correctly, this morning, be arrested, as the warrants necessary for their apprehension are already made out.

The Police Returns figure up as follows:

Opdyke...	25,300
Gunther...	24,730
Wood...	23,957

Electoral Districts Counted Out.

The Clerk of the Common Council notifies the District Canvassers of the Fifth District, Fourth Ward; the Seventh District, Seventh Ward; Ninth District, Tenth Ward; Fifteenth District, Eleventh Ward; Fourth, Fifth and Fourteenth Districts, Fourteenth Ward; Fourth District, Nineteenth Ward; Sixth District, Twenty-first Ward, and Sixth District, Twenty-second Ward, that they have failed to make their returns within twenty-four hours after the closing of the polls, as required by law.

Meeting of the Maryland Legislature.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

The Maryland Legislature organized, to-day, by electing Mr. Berry Speaker of the House, and Mr. Goldsborough President of the Senate.

The Governor's Message was transmitted. It is eminently loyal and patriotic. He says he has convened the Legislature in special session, in order that they may at once perform clearly the express will of the people, by taking such steps as will seem most effective to vindicate the honor and loyalty of the State, by undoing, as far as possible, and remedying the evils of the legislation of their predecessors. He urges measures for the payment of the State's portion of the National tax for the expenses of the war. He says the rebellion must be put down, no matter at what cost. Our State must bear her share, and he hopes it will be done with no niggard hand. He urges a loan for the purpose; also that it is due to the pride of the State that immediate provision be made for raising and equipping Maryland's quota of volunteers for the war. He also recommends legislation for the summary punishment of persons in Maryland who shall be convicted of aiding or abetting, in any manner, those who are in arms against the Government.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Arrived, ships *Hornet*, New-York; *Kit Carson* Boston; *Albert Oswald*, Hamburg.

Sailed, ships *Boston Light*, McCain's Island; whaler *Jeannette*, on a cruise.

Death of an Old Merchant.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Noah Sturtevant, one of the oldest and most prominent merchants of Boston, was killed almost instantly this afternoon by a train on the Eastern Railroad, at North Chelsea.

Accidental Death.

Mr. Isaac W. Jones, a widely known and highly esteemed commission merchant of this City, was killed on the New-Jersey Railroad on Tuesday evening. He was returning from New-York by the 5:30 P. M. train, to his residence in Metuchin, Middlesex County, N. J. In going forward from the cars of the New-Jersey Central to those of the New-Jersey Road, in the same train, he missed his footing, and, falling across the track, was run over by the greater portion of the train. The lower part of his body was frightfully mutilated, and instant death was the result. The accident occurred in the Bergen Cut. The remains were taken to Newark, where an inquest was to have been held yesterday.

Mr. Jones was a native of Elmira, Chemung County, N. Y., and was born about the year 1812. He commenced life as a merchant, in the town of Lima, Livingston County, N. Y. He moved to this City in the Spring of 1847, and established a produce commission house in his own name. During the ensuing Fall he formed a partnership with Mr. Wm. Himrod. Mr. Tites subsequently joined the firm, but maintained his connection with it under the title of Jones, Himrod & Tites, only a few years. The partnership of Jones & Himrod was finally dissolved in 1852, when Mr. Jones associated himself with Mr. John Ferguson, and continued to buy and sell flour and grain extensively, on commission, under the firm name of Jones & Ferguson, up to the close of the year 1858. Mr. Ferguson withdrew at that time, and each partner resumed business on his own account. He had many devoted friends in commercial circles, and the news of his melancholy death elicited a general expression of heartfelt sorrow at the Produce Exchange yesterday. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his sudden death.

COMMODORE WILKES.

His Welcome by the Historical Society—The Civic Reception to be Given Him by the Common Council.

Commodore Wilkes, whose presence would, at almost any other time, have created a sensation amongst us, has been completely overshadowed by the election excitement. He has been in the City ever since Sunday, yet has scarcely attracted any public notice at all. This apparent neglect must not be attributed to any want of appreciation of the gallant exploit which has made his name the most famous of the hour; but simply to the accident of his arrival at a time when the people and the authorities were completely absorbed in local matters of the highest importance. Now that we know who is to be our next Mayor, we shall have plenty of time and enthusiasm to expend upon the welcome which is Commodore Wilkes' due.

The first installment of popular recognition he has received was at the meeting of the Historical Society on Tuesday evening. At that meeting Mr. Folsom, in moving that a copy of an address just delivered by Mr. Benson J. Lossing be placed in the archives of the Society, remarked that he intended to say a word on the subject of that paper, but was deterred by seeing before him the hero of one of the most interesting and important events in the history of our Government. He said he referred to Capt. Wilkes. The audience had not been previously aware of the Commodore's presence; but, when they realized the fact that he was on the platform, they seemed utterly unable to control their feelings. They cheered and shouted until compelled to desist from sheer physical exhaustion. When something like order prevailed, the President of the Society, Hon. Luther Bradish, proposed Capt. Wilkes as an honorary member of the Society, and moved that, in the case of so distinguished a candidate, the usual formalities be dispensed with. This was assented to by acclamation. The President congratulated Capt. Wilkes in a pleasant little speech, which concluded thus: "It is, sir, your prerogative to make history; ours to commemorate it. In making up the record of yours, sir, we may promise you, in advance, that we will reserve one of the fairest pages in the bright annals of American history." A this the audience rose and cheered again, loudly calling upon Capt. Wilkes for a response.

The Commodore did not make any set speech in return. In a few colloquial words he simply thanked the officers of the Society and the audience. He said he must confess that he could see nothing in what he had done worthy of the bright page in history, which it was insisted should be reserved for him. He had merely done his duty, which it had been his pleasure as well as his pride to perform. He closed by pledging his best efforts in the future, as in the past, in the cause of his country. Capt. Wilkes' plain, straightforward touches of honest eloquence were warmly applauded.

To-day, at noon, will take place the long-postponed reception by the Common Council, which it was supposed was to have been tendered Capt. Wilkes on his first arrival. Capt. Wilkes, during his stay in New-York, is definitely located at the Brevoort House, where it is expected he will be serenaded in the evening.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

The Eleventh Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers are expected here on Friday, *en route* for Annapolis. Suitable preparations are being made for their arrival by Mr. Almy, the State agent, whom Gov. Buckingham has recently appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

The first vessel for Gen. Burnside's Expedition will leave from the foot of Eighth-street, East River, this afternoon. The vessel is the United States steam transport *J. Davis*, Capt. Crocker. The *Davis* will proceed to Annapolis with stores. After unloading she will remain at Annapolis to await the arrival of troops to be embarked in her. A number of vessels are also being loaded by the United States Quartermasters' Department with subsistence stores for Washington *viâ* Baltimore.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The New-York Seventy-fifth Regiment left the Park Barracks about noon, yesterday, and proceeded down Broadway to the foot of Whitehall-street, where they embarked on board the steamer *Thomas Hunt*, which conveyed them to Governor's Island. The regiment will remain on the island till this afternoon, when they will embark on the steamer *Baltic*, *en route* for Fort Pickens.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The First Independent Battery of New-York Light Artillery, under command of Capt. T. J. Kennedy, arrived in this City from Auburn yesterday morning. The company numbered one hundred and fifty men, mostly farmers from Cayuga County, under command of the following officers:

Captain, T. J. Kennedy; Senior First Lieutenant, Andrew Cowan; Junior do., Wm. P. Wright; Senior Second Lieutenant, James O. Woodruff; Junior do., Wm. H. Johnston; Orderly Sergeant, Wm. H. Birnes; Chiefs of Pieces, Henry D. Vaugh, Nath. Thompson, O. R. Varnetten, H. S. Steele, James R. Wood and Theodore Atkins.

Capt. Kennedy was formerly a line officer in the New-York Nineteenth Regiment, and, with Lieut. Cowan, has seen service in Virginia. The armament of the Battery consists of four 10-pound rifled Parrott guns, and two 12-pound howitzers, which they will receive on arriving in Washington, for which place they left yesterday evening *viâ* the Camden and Amboy line.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Capt. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., Miss Finlayson, J. M. Cremer and wife, T. L. Hanks, T. G. L. Smiley and wife, Rev. A. H. Meyers and wife, Mrs. Rogers, Capt. A. H. Maynardur, U. S. A., J. Smith, H. P. Perry, Mrs. M. H. Francis, Dr. E. B. Harris, Dr. Geo. Munchton, S. Alfelder, C. B. Pettit and wife, Mrs. C. J. Carter, Mrs. P. E. Rogers and child, W. J. Benhart, E. Danforth and wife, E. Gregg, Chas. Baum and wife, W. Lamberth and wife, E. Spiden, W. Trevitt and 2 sons, Jos. R. Baldwin, Gen. G. W. Jones, late U. S. Minister to Bogota, H. J. Finch, Mrs. A. Woermena, Jos. Liuden, Lieut. Murry, U. S. N., F. English, U. S. N., Lieut. Graves, U. S. N., Lieut. Smith, U. S. N., Lieut. Woodworth, U. S. N., Paymaster Boggs, U. S. N., Mr. Blauvelt, U. S. N., Mr. Williams, U. S. N., Mr. Starret, U. S. N., Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Hill.

Dec. 3—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Mr. Murray, lady, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Hall, infant and servant, Mrs. O'Connell and child, Mr. Kepplerman, lady and servant, Miss Putnam, M. Anberh, Mr. McAndrew, Mr. Kirkwood, W. Blackman, Mon. Cenef, H. W. Peels, C. Stuart, Col. Tygychsneaf, H. Hughes, W. Lough, J. W. Arnold, Mr. Napier and lady, S. H. Thayer, G. Martin, Capt. Dinker, Capt. Sarges, M. Callier.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 09 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets.... 8 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 29 | Gov. Island.11 18 | Hell Gate....12 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.

Cleared.

Steamer W. F. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Col. Adams, Mills, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; Lizzie Homan, Cutten, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Dublin, Crowell, San Francisco, S. G. Reed & Co.; J. Baker, Allen, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Sierra Nevada, Horton, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; New-Hampshire, Low, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Pam Flash, Warsaw, Liverpool, Brett, Son & Co.

Barks Statesman, (Br.,) Cayeh, Falmouth, Thos. Richardson & Co.; Ann Adamson, (Br.,) Hutton, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Edward, (Pruss.,) ——, Rotterdam, H. Kook; Scotia, (Br.,) Cary, Queenstown, Hennings & Gosling; Revolution, Webb, Gibraltar, Moore & Henry; Queen of Sheba, Henry, Cork, G. & J. Knox & Co.; Adelaide Prendergast, (Br.,) Leaycraft, Lisbon, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig H. Jackson, Morse, Boston, J. Atkins & Co.; John (Norw.,) Olsen, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; John Chrystal, Upton, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Andover, Laprelle, Kingston, Jam., Henry De Cordova & Co.

Schooners John Walker, Bunnell, St. John, P. R., H. Underwood; John Nelson, (Br.,) Nelson, Truro, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Golden Gate, Weeks, Providence, L. Kenny; Granite State, Hallet, Boston, S. W Lewis & Co.; Triumph, (Br.,) Borden, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; John Stroup, Johnson, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Nov. 26, with the California mails and treasure to D. B. Allen. Left U. S. brig Bainbridge and U. S. storeship Falmouth. Capt. T. reports that information had been received at Aspinwall that the privateer Sumter was at Martinique Nov. 9, and the U. S. gunboat Iroquois was within three hours' sail of her.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool Nov. 20, and Queenstown 22d, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and 121 passengers to J. G. Dale. Nov. 20, passed the ship Alexander Marshall, towing out of Liverpool. Nov. 22, lat. 51 15, lon. 12 30, passed steamship Glasgow, hence for Queenstown and Liverpool.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Bruno, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meskin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

U. S. steam transport Octorora, McLaughlin, Locust Point, in ballast.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Twilight, (of Mystic,) Gates, San Francisco 100 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Willetts & Co. Was 45 ds. to Cape Horn, 68 ds. to the equator in the Atlantic, passed Bermuda Nov. 17, since which have had nothing but heavy N. W. gales. Nov. 18, lat. 34 4, lon. 61 50, fell in with Br. schr. Emma de Russia, from Havana for New-York, 34 ds. out, in distress; mainmast gone and otherwise disabled, and entirely out of provisions; had been living 5 ds. on damaged peas; supplied her with provisions and rope; the captain refused to leave her; was trying to get into Bermuda; Antonio St. Maria, a passenger, native of Spain, had been washed overboard a few ds. previous; took from her T. C. Peres and Wm. Welsh, passengers, and brought them to this port. Next day we experienced a very heavy gale from N. W. The schr. had been N. as far as Nantucket, but being unable to work the vessel, with loss of mast, sails, &c., was blown S. again.

Ship Richard S. Ely, Livingston, Liverpool Nov. 5, Rashland Island 7th, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. From the Banks experienced changeable winds and weather, with hail and snow; had 6 ds. calm; crossed the Banks close in to Cape Race, with strong easterly winds, which carried us up to Cape Sable; since then strong westerly winds. Nov. 28, lat. 40, lon. 68 42, boarded the wreck of a brig, lumber laden, and full of water, lower masts standing; no rigging attached; half poop-deck, with deck and stern partly gone; one chain on the windlass, and anchor hanging from the hawse-pipe; was about 300 tons burden, green bottom, cabin and deck painted buff or straw color; could be found by which to trace her name.

Ship Shirley, (of Salem,) Brown, Manila July 15; passed Angier Aug. 18, Cape of Good Hope Sept. 30, and the equator in lon. 40, Oct. 29, with hemp to J. H. Williams. Had very light N. E. and S. E. trades; been 20 ds. N. of lat. 25 N., with constant N. W. winds and boisterous weather. Sept. 13, lat. 31 S., lon. 35 E., signalized a French ship, from Coringa Bay for Marseilles. Nov. 15, lat. 25 20 N., lon. 62 25 W., boarded Danish brig Maria, from Maracaibo for Hamburg, 23 ds. out.

Ship Atlantic, (of Bath,) Perkins, Liverpool 34 ds., with coal to Duncan & Kendall. Nov. 30, lat. 40 38, lon. 71 30, saw a 3-masted schr. strg. W., showing Dunham & Dimon's signal.

Ship Zambesi, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Thomas, Antwerp 28 ds., in ballast to P. I. Nevius & Son. Has been anchored in the Lower Bay for the last week.

Ship Ezerkerzog Ferdinand Max, (Aus.,) Gelich, London 47 ds., in ballast to Helmboe & Co.

Bark Jubilaum, (Brem.,) Kimme, Bremen 35 ds., in ballast to Ruger Bros. Has been 20 ds. W. of the Banks with strong N. W. gales.

Brig Talbot, (Br., of London,) Putt, Bahia Oct. 13, with sugar to Howland & Aspinwall. Left no Am. vessels. Sld. in co. with bark Elf, for Rio Janeiro. Has experienced heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Anna, (Br., of Bermuda,) Morrow, Mayaguez, P. R., Nov. 14, with sugar to master.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., and cold.

Sailed.

Steamship Asia, (Br.,) for Liverpool. Barks Harriet Cann, (Br.,) Gloucester; Mary Baker, (Br.,) Cork; Henry Trowbridge, Barbados; Sylla, (Dan.,) Hanover. Brigs Onda, (Br.,) Rio Janeiro; Village Belle, Sisal; Jordan, (Br.,) Londonderry. Schr. Lady Mulgrave, (Br.,) Port-au-Prince.

Spoken, &c.

Amy Knight—schr., of and for Marblehead, with 25,000 fish, no date, lat. 42 40, lon. 66 15.

Phenix—Br. ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, 56 ds. out, Sept. 25, lat. 35 30 S., lon. 21.

Foreign Ports.

Aspinwall, Nov. 18—Arr. Am. bark Hantho, New-York; 19th, Am. brig Romance, Baltimore; Am. ship Reliance, New-York; 20th, steamship Northern Light, New-York; 23d, Am. schr. Gallatin, Carthagena; 24th, Am. bark Mary Lee, New-York; Am. schr. Jennie Morton, Baltimore; 25th, Am. bark Cienfuegos, New-York.

Sailed—Nov. 23, Am. bark Magdalena, New-York.

Callao, Nov. 10—Arr. Am. bark Betsena, Valparaiso; 8th, Am. ships William D. Sewell, Coquimbo; 6th, Geo. Raynes, Boston; 1st, Jennie W. Paine, Bangor, Me.

Sailed—Nov. 12, Am. ships Edward D. Peters, Fernandes; 11th, William D. Sewell, Chinchas; Alice Bennard, do.; 2d, Gaspe, Fernandez; Harry of the West, Chinchas; Oct. 31, Grace Sargeant, England.

Oct. 7, lat. 55 21 S., lon. 77 16 W., Am. ship Twilight was spoken, passing from the Atlantic into the Pacific. Oct. 8, a launch was discovered at sea, lat. 53 30 S., lon. 79 W., which had been recently painted, and was in good order; a few preserved meats, a little dried beef, bits of letter envelopes, and a portrait of a child, say 13 years old, were found on board. On one envelope was, "......inger Road, Deptford, London." The launch mast had belonged to a vessel recently abandoned.

Valparaiso, Oct. 28—Arr. Am. schr. Martha Worthington, California.

Sailed—Oct. 19, Am. schr. Mathew Varsar, Tahiti; 28th, Am. ship Minstrel, Callao; 29th, Am. bark Hugh Birkhead, Paita.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Nov. 14, schr. Jos. E. Small, from New-York, dischg.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

With the WEEKLY TIMES of this morning we publish a SUPPLEMENT containing a FULL PAGE MAP OF THE NATIONAL LINES BEFORE WASHINGTON, exhibiting faithfully the defences of the National Capital, and positions of the several Divisions of the Grand Union Army. The map is drawn from an official survey, and is printed on fine and firm white paper prepared expressly for the purpose, so that it may be framed for future reference. With the accompanying letter-press, it will prove an invaluable aid to those desirous of understanding the defences of the Capital and the dispositions of the different Divisions of the Federal Army. The WEEKLY TIMES, with SUPPLEMENT containing the map, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers, ready for mailing, at the usual price. In addition it contains:

I.—THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

II.—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN FULL, and abstracts of the reports submitted by the Secretaries.

III.—LEADING ARTICLES—The President's Message—Report of the Secretary of the Navy—The Stars and Stripes on the Sea—England and the United States—The European Expedition against Mexico, the Claims of France and England—More Light from the South, and other Editorials.

IV.—A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS OF THE WEEK—Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

V.—A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE WEEK, with Foreign and Domestic.

VI—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—A most interesting letter from England, showing what action England is likely to take in regard to the arrest of Mason and Slidell by the step she took to prevent it—Interesting and important news from Canada, the measures taken for the fortification of the Provinces, &c., &c.

VII.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE—The Inactions of Our Army and Its Cause—A Great Battle Not Probable—Troops to be Detached for the Southern Expeditions—Effects of the Cold Weather, and other interesting intelligence from the Capitol.

VIII—OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMP—The Fight at Fort Pickens, and a Description of the Battle-ground—The Affair at Tybee Island—and a description of the new scene of operations—Contradictory rebel reports relative to the Bombardment of Pensacola and the Investment of Fort Pulaski—From Fortress Monroe—The Failure of the Rebels to Iron-plate the *Merrimac*, and of their Gunboats to run the Blockade.

IX—NEWS FROM REBELDOM—Interesting extracts from rebel newspapers—Bold Protest in Charleston agains Confederate Tyranny—Comments on the Port Royal Expedition—The Black Flag—Confederate News from London—Items from Tennessee—The Cotton Problem—Sufferings of the Confederates in Western Virginia—Another Commercial Convention, etc., etc.

X—THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY SEWARD AND THE SYNOD OF NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK, relative to the state of the country.

XI—EUROPEAN NEWS—Arrival of the Mails by the *Canada*—Arrival of the *City of Baltimore* off Cape Race—Sailing of a large steamer for the rebel States, loaded with War Munitions—Arrival at Southampton of the Pirate Steamer *Nashville*—Destruction of a New-York ship at sea by the Pirates of the *Nashville*—The Strength of the Expedition against Mexico—Departure of the Expedition to Mexico, &c.

XII—ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XIII—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

XIV.—THE GLORIOUS RESULT OF THE CHARTER ELECTION of Tuesday—Opdyke elected to the Mayoralty, and Wood and corruption defeated; items of personal interest, marriages, deaths, &c., &c.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE.
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

The First Ice!—DISBROW'S Pond on 5th-av., between 39th and 40th sts. claims the first skating ice. Yesterday a number of ladies and gentlemen enjoyed the privileges of the first ice. To-day it will be crowded by the beauty and fashion. Admission (with the privilege of skating) 25 cents.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Undergarments for the Million, at McLAUGHLIN'S French Yoke Shirt Depôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.
T. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

MARRIED.

Uemy—De Angelis.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Eaton, of St. Clement's Church, Andrew V. Uemy, Lieutenant Twelfth Regiment New-York Volunteers, to Miss Mary Augustine De Angelis, eldest daughter of L. De Angelis, Esq., late Deputy U. S. Marshal.

Many friends were present, and the bride and groom left on their wedding tour, with the warmest and best wishes for their future happiness and prosperity.

Pooley—Sampson.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. W. F. Watkins, Dr. J. H. Pooley, U. S. Army, to Miss Mary E. Sampson, daughter of Wm. C. Sampson, Esq., of this City.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

Andrews—Marshall.—In Ridgefield, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 28, by Rev. Wm. H. Williams, James E. Andrews, of Rye, N. Y., to Lucy A. Marshall, daughter of Edward Godfrey.

DIED.

O'Reilly.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 1, after a short illness, James A. O'Reilly.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, without further invitation.

Loder.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, of scarlet fever, Florence T., youngest daughter of Cyrus W. and S. Amelia Loder, aged 3 years and 6 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 266 East 10th-st., on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Beck.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, William C. Beck, second son of William and Ann E. C. Beck, aged 9 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 272 West 44th-st., on Friday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mathews.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, after a severe illness, Fannie Mathews, youngest daughter of J. Seymour and Elizabeth Mathews, aged 2 years and 1 day.

The funeral will take place at 10½ o'clock this (Thursday) morning, from the residence of her father, No. 321 2d-av.

Cox.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 4, Mary Cox, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., on Friday, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Van Tassel.—In Staten Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, Edward Van Tassel, aged 47 years and 7 days.

The funeral service will take place, at his residence, at 8 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

Dean.—In Stamford, Conn., on Friday, Nov. 29, suddenly, Mrs. Cynthia Dean, wife of Samuel Dean, in the 61st year of her age.

Jones.—On Tuesday, Dec. 3, Isaac W. Jones.

His friends in New-York and Brooklyn are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Caleb C. Ward, No. 7 Lombardy-st., Newark, N. J., this day, (Thursday,) the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Folger.—In Buffalo, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 2, Benj. W. Folger, formerly of this City, aged 63 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 627.—Dec. 4, 1861.
68, 58, 74, 61, 55, 56, 75, 3, 12, 69, 17, 36.
Kentucky, Class 628.—Dec. 4, 1861.
37, 41, 5, 20, 68, 72, 44, 25, 73, 77, 33, 15, 70.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.
Very elegant hunting cases, some as low as twenty-five dollars each, warranted correct time-keepers, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD CHATELEINE CHAINS,
New and elegant patterns, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL
302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

SHORT-HAND WRITING.
At O'DOWD'S Reporting rooms, No. 658 Broadway, short-hand writing is taught as usual, day and evening. Young men who commenced a course of instruction six months ago are now prepared to enter the reporting profession, and command salaries of from $1,000 to $3,000 per annum.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—A special meeting of the Academy was held Nov. 30, 1861, at the University, Washington-square, to take action in reference to the death of a late Fellow, Dr. R. S. KISSAM.

Dr. James Anderson, President, in the chair, and a large number of Fellows present.

Dr. Anderson stated the object of the meeting, and on motion appointed Drs. Valentine Mott, J. P. Batchelder and A. K. Gardner a committee to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion; whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were read and accepted as the sense of the meeting:

"In the midst of life we are in death."

On Thursday, the 28th of November, about noon, it pleased Almighty God, in his inscrutible Providence, to remove from his earthly tenement, our estimable friend and associate, Richard S. Kissam, M. D., son and heir of an eminent surgeon of this City, of half a century gone. Our departed friend, bore the name of his father, and inherited many of his excellent professional qualities. As a friend, he was faithful and sincere, and we desire to emulate his many virtues; as a husband and father, he was kind and indulgent; as a citizen and physician, he was respected and beloved; therefore

Resolved, That as a prominent Fellow of this Academy we profoundly regret his loss, and will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of this act of the Academy be transmitted to the bereaved family as expressive of our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That we will, in a body, attend his funeral.

Prof. V. MOTT, M. D., Chairman.

On motion of Dr. Griscom, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in such daily papers as the Secretary might deem proper.

J. H. HINTON, M. D., Recording Secretary.

THE WOMEN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION of Relief for the Army, desire to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

From A. Chapman....	$10 00	From Miss E. Collins..	$4 00
From Miss Hunter....	9 50	From Mrs. E. Hardy..	5 00
From a lady..........	11 07	From Mrs. R. L. Stuart	50 00

H. POTTER, Treasurer.

New-York, Dec. 4, 1861.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. STOWE'S
STORY,
THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND.

Second part is commenced in this week's paper, out this morning.

THE INDEPENDENT
also contains an article entitled
"WHAT WILL YOU DO WITH THE BODY."
BY
REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D.
A SERMON,
OF
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
"HOARDED TREASURES,"
an article by
Rev. Robert M. Hatfield.
"NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL,"
BY
OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

Our offer to give WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY as a premium for five new subscribers, will expire on the first day of January next. We have distributed more than ten thousand copies of this book already, and believe we have done a good work, for which all who have received it as a reward for their efforts feel grateful. There are yet thousands who desire the Dictionary, and we have only to say, that in order to obtain it as a gift from us the names of FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS must be sent to this office, with ten dollars, (or one new subscriber for five years with the same amount,) before the 1st of January.

The offer of the ABRIDGED edition of Webster's Dictionary for one new subscriber, with two dollars, will be continued as heretofore.

Terms: Two dollars a year by mail; two dollars and a half, delivered by carrier in New York and Brooklyn.

Address, JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE BY NEWS AGENTS.

5,000 COPIES OF TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S
NEW WORK.
SOLD IN LESS THAN A WEEK FROM THE DAY OF PUBLICATION,
LESSONS IN LIFE.

A companion volume to LETTERS TO YOUNG PEOPLE, and GOLD FOIL. 1 vol., 12mo, 350 pages. $1. Gilt edges, $1 50.

In this volume the author of "Letters to the Young" and "Gold Foil," has discarded something of the didactic tone of those two popular works but retained their direct and familiar style, and all those characteristics which have given them so large and so honorable a currency with the public. The "Lessons" are twenty-four in number, and they are not only lessons in life," but *from* life. The topics discussed are those which are of interest to every thoughtful man and woman, and they are treated freshly, clearly, and forcibly, with abundant ingenuity of argument and aptness of illustration. The publisher is convinced that the book will prove to be even more popular than its predecessors, to which it is regarded as a companion volume.

Also just published:
I.
DEAN TRENCH'S NEW WORK,
A COMMENTARY ON THE EPISTLES TO THE SEVEN CHURCHES IN ASIA. By Richard Chenevix Trench, D. D., author of Study of Words, &c. 1 vol. 12mo., $1.
II.
A NEW VOLUME OF POEMS.
ELIJAH—A SACRED DRAMA AND OTHER POEMS.
By the Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D.
1 vol. 12mo., 75 cents.
III.
OUR COUNTRY AND THE CHURCH,
By the Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D. 1 vol. 12mo., 100 pages. Price 37½ cents.
Copies sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price.
CHAS. SCRIBNER, 124 Grand-st.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
PUBLISH THIS DAY.
SPARE HOURS;
BY JOHN BROWN, M. D.,
Author of "Rab and His Friends," "Horae Subsecivæ," &c. 1 volume, 12mo. $1 50.

The author of "Rab and His Friends" scarcely needs an introduction to American readers. By this time many have learned to agree with a writer in the *North British Review* that "Rab" is, all things considered, the most perfect prose narrative since Lamb's "Rosamond Gray."

From the London Times, Oct. 21.

"Of all the John Browns, commend us to Dr. John Brown, the physician, the man of genius, the humorist, the student of men, women and dogs. By means of two beautiful volumes he has given the public a share of his by-hours, and more pleasant hours it would be difficult to find in any life.

Dr. Brown's masterpiece is the story of a dog called 'Rab.' The tale moves from the most tragic pathos to the most reckless humor, and could not have been written but by a man of genius. Whether it moves to laughter or to tears, it is perfect in its way, and immortalizes its author.

ALSO, THIS DAY,
TALES OF A GRANDFATHER;
By Sir Walter Scott.
Vols. 5 and 6, making the work now complete, in six volumes, 16mo. $4 50. Uniform with the Household Waverley Novels.
No. 185 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON.

CHOICE, CURIOUS AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

The subscriber has just received from Europe, and now offers for sale at very low prices, a vast assortment of Books, both new and old.

Among them are fine works of the Latin and Greek Fathers, Classics, Theology, Fine Arts, Poetry, Drama, French and Italian Classics, Bibliography, Antiquaries, Biography, Heraldry, History, Languages, Voyages and Travels, Natural History, Books of Engravings, Picture Galleries, &c. Also, a very large assortment of English Law Books.

Catalogues of the same will be issued from time to time, and sent to any address gratis on application to
T. W. REEVE, Importer of Books,
No. 138 Fulton-st., up stairs.
Between Nassau and Broadway, New-York City.

A NEW BOOK BY DR. BEDFORD.—THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF OBSTETRICS. By Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children in the University of New-York, author of "Clinical Lectures on the Diseases of Women and Children." Illustrated by 4 colored Lithgraphic Plates, and 99 Wood Engravings. One superb octavo, pp. 763. Price $4 50; by mail free of postage.
S. S. & W. WOOD, No. 389 Broadway.

From the American Medical Times.

We shall have greatly misjudged if this book do not prove an eminent success. This volume bears internal evidence of great labor; its tone is calculated to inspire the obstetric student with enthusiasm in his pursuits, and a chivalrous respect for the sex to whose sufferings he is to minister. Dr. Bedford's former work on the "Diseases of Women and Children," which received the high honor of a translation into the French language, had already placed him among the most successful authors in this department.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Dr. Bedford has explored his ground in a thorough, luminous, and systematic manner. We commend the book for its unsurpassed ability. We know of no other work which abounds with greater evidences of research, or which is more exact, or more philosophical in the department to which it is limited.

From the North American Medico-Chirurgical Review.

The skillful obstetrician wields a ready pen on every page. It is a complete treatise on the subject which it discusses, and is very full on matters but lightly dwelt upon in many of the works on obstetrics.

From the Berkshire Medical Journal, Mass.

This book comes from a high source. Dr. Bedford has long stood before the medical profession with authority. His work displays, as would be expected from such a source, a thorough acquaintance with the literature of the subject, past and present, down to the very latest practical expedients, and the extensive practical knowledge of a popular obstetrician.

JAPANESE, AMERICAN, INDIAN, CHINESE, Manilla, and East India and novel goods, in every variety, new and cheap as any in the City, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.

Headquarters, No. 74 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 28, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

Officers having parts of companies recruited, will be received, and organized, on application at these headquarters.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity.
JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.
Col. Edward W. Serrell, Lieut.-Col. James F. Hall, Major Richard Butt.

This regiment has been accepted by the War Department, and one-half of it is now at Hilton Head, S. C., the balance to go within three weeks at the furthest.

Privates in this regiment are to be paid
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received to complete the regiment.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

The families of the soldiers are cared for by the authorities.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.
New-York, Nov. 29, 1861.

"GOVERNMENT DISPATCH,"
ALL RAIL FAST FREIGHT LINE.
TO WASHINGTON VIA HARRISBURGH,
WITHOUT CHANGING CARS OR BREAKING BULK.
A Special Messenger sent through with each train.
Freight received only at the depôt of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River.
For special contracts, apply to
New-York office, No. 49 Broadway.
Washington office, No. 543 Pennsylvania-av.
A. D. HOPE, of Hope Express Co., Sup't.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
Lowell, Mass.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Greenwich, N. J., Aug. 7, 186

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sirs: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

UNFERMENTED BREAD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM ALL HURTFUL SUBSTANCES.

The undersigned are prepared to furnish to the citizens of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity, this very superior bread, in quantities as desired. This bread, which has become so deservedly popular both in England and this country, is highly recommended by eminent physicians and chemists for its palatableness, purity and wholesomeness. No impure substance is mingled with it, being composed purely of superfine flour, water and a little common salt. No hand touches the dough or ingredients till baked and ready for delivery.
JAMES A. REQUA,
exclusive manufacturer for the district in New-York below 14th-st. Manufactory, Lafayette-place, corner of 4th st.
DUNCOMBE & CO.,
exclusive manufacturers for the district in New-York between 14th and 34th sts. Manufactory, No. 111 East 14th st., corner of 3d-av.
REQUA & PLUMB,
exclusive manufacturers for Brooklyn and Kings County. Manufactory, Nos. 9 and 11 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
FURS! FURS!
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURS.
M. K. MOODY,
No. 113 Broadway,
Second door above Trinity Church.

Office of Clerk of Common Council, No. 8 City Hall, New-York, Dec. 4, 1861.

THE DISTRICT CANVASSERS OF THE several Election Districts enumerated below, have failed to comply with the provisions of the Amended Charter of 1857, Section 53, which provides that all election returns shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council within twenty-four hours after the closing of the polls, viz.:

Fourth Ward—Fifth Election District.
Seventh Ward—Second Election District.
Ninth Ward—Tenth Election District.
Eleventh Ward—Fifteenth Election District.
Eighteenth Ward—Fourth Election District.
Eighteenth Ward—Fifth Election District.
Eighteenth Ward—Fourteenth Election District.
Nineteenth Ward—Fourth Election District.
Twenty-first Ward—Sixth Election District.
Twenty second Ward—Sixth Election District.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

CARPETING.—ONE-PRICE CARPET ESTABLISHMENT.—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, now going to buy a tremendous stock of English Velvets, Brussels, 3-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Oil-cloth, Druggets, &c., at remarkably low prices. Particularly note No. 99 Bowery.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM EUROPE.		
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
	FROM AMERICA.		
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed Teeth and Roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; Bone and Amalgum, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

MR. ALEXANDER BROWNLEY, DESIGNer, of Glasgow, will hear of a friend by addressing A. P., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING a house larger than they require, and desirably located in the upper part of the City, would accommodate two single gentlemen or a gentleman and lady with room and full or partial board. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address HAYWARD, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM ON the second floor to let, with board, in a private family; also, a back parlor; house has all the modern improvement; good board and comfortable home; location desirable. Address Box No. 2,406 Post-office, or apply at No. 199 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—NOW VACANT, A SUITE OF DEsirable front rooms, with board, suitable for a large family; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with board, on very moderate terms, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can have board, with a small front room, having gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Terms, including fire and gas, $9 per week. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—NO. 79 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., near Stuyvesant Park, in a private family; the entire second floor, consisting of three rooms, bedroom and bath-room, together or separately. Private table if desired. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms on the 2d or 3d floor, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, with all the comforts of a home, for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; location and house must be desirable, between Lexington and 6th-avs., and above 14th-st; preference will be given to a party willing to dispose of the second floor, or three rooms on same. Terms, including gas, fuel, &c., not to exceed $75 per month. Address, with particulars, for two days, HOME, box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT board, by a lady, a superior teacher of all the branches of French, Italian, German, Spanish and music. Lessons given at 50 cents an hour, at the pupil's house. Apply to PARIS, care of Messrs. Chambers, piano store, Bible House. Terms for a furnished room only, with fire and gas, not to exceed $10 monthly, paid in advance.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, may be had in a private family, pleasantly situated, having a large room and conveniences, near the Churches and Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, C. R., Box No. 1,455 New-York Post-office.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A GENTLEMAN wants a neatly-furnished and pleasant room, with meals a portion of the time if entirely convenient, and will not disturb the ordinary arrangements. Young ladies no inducement, and children no objection. A family having more room than they require may find a tenant. Address BACHELOR, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a private French family have a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor to let, together or seperate, with or without board. House first class. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Convenient to cars and stages.

A EUROPEAN LADY, FOR SOME YEARS chief music teacher in one of the principal American seminaries, desires board in some respectable American family, in return for lessons in music, French or German; highest references. Address F. G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, at No. 34 Willow, side entrance on Cranberry, one block from Columbia-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Bath, gas, &c., in the house.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY TEACHER OF music wishes to obtain board, where lessons on the piano will be received as part payment for the same. References given and required. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Station D, Post-office, Bible House.

BOARDING IN WEST 14TH-ST.—AN ENtire second floor, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house, and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms, on second floor, to let, together or separately, with lunch, on desirable terms. Location desirable, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

FIFTH-AVENUE BOARD.—HANDSOMELY furnished parlors and dining-room on first floor, with five or more bedrooms on second floor, will be let to a desirable family, with private table only. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN MAY find good rooms, with or without partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN OF QUIET habits, in a private family, a pleasant, well-furnished sitting-room, with small bedroom adjoining, on the second floor. Apply at No. 41 East 13th-st., northeast corner of University-place.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, (7 years old,) with two adjoining rooms. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH COURSE.—MADAME E. BOUTILLIER, Instructress, licensed by the Faculty of Paris, will open a French course for ladies, Dec. 10. Elementary lessons—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 3 to 4 P. M. Composition and Conversation—Tuesday and Thursday, from 3 to 4 P. M. Terms: Primary Course, $10; Advanced Course, $8. Payable quarterly, in advance.

N. B.—Private lessons at pupil's residence. Apply daily, from 2 to 3 P. M., at No. 43 East Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

MARSH'S WORKS ON BOOK-KEEPING,
Complete and beautiful edition,
Printed in colors,
For sale at
MARSH'S COUNTING ROOMS FOR PRACTICE IN BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
Irving Buildings, No 596 Broadway.
Circulars with terms on application.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—TAUGHT IN NEW-York and Brooklyn by Señor ALBERTO DE TORNOS, from Madrid, Professor in the best schools of these cities. New-York, No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Brooklyn, at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WISHING INstruction in English, classics, mathematics or French, (spoken,) by an efficient teacher, a graduate of Yale College, of much experience. Address RALPH DAYTON, No. 9 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., or call at noon or at 6 o'clock P. M.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.— $40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF LADIES' MAGNIFICENT FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, on FRIDAY, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, a very large assortment of the very richest furs, manufactured the present season of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise

REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,

All adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.

CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS.

Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
Among which may be found a large and well-trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes set in with Black Bear,
Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.

In offering this sale to the public, I would state that every article sold will be warranted by me to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods, and free from moth. And I further give every purchaser the privilege to return within three days after the sale any article should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

BY ORDER OF MESSRS. LEHMAN, FAVRE & CO.,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, at his salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY, Dec. 5, a large assortment of superb fancy goods of new patterns and designs, imported this season, consisting in part of
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
ELEGANT BRONZE FIGURES AND GROUPS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
PARIAN AND BISQUE FIGURES AND GROUPS.
LADIES' WORK-BOXES AND DRESSING CASES.
SUPERB ORMOLU GOODS.
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
And a large variety of the elegant fancy articles to be positively sold without any reserve.
The above are now on exhibition.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
On THURSAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock,
BY ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 Warren-st.
FIVE HUNDRED CASES,
All first-class fresh goods, to be sold for cash, including a large assortment of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS,
Grain, Thick, Kip and Calf,
Prime quality, adapted to the best retail trade.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st.
Cavalry Boots at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday, Dec. 5,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a good variety of City Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, suitable for investments. For further particulars see *World, Commercial Advertiser and Evening Post.* Catalogues will be obtained at the Office, No. 52 William-st. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 9, at the Merchants' Exchange, corner Nassau-st. and City Hall Square.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF $20,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND VALUABLE MOVEMENTS—Being the stock of an importer, A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, a large line about 150 18-carat hunting, durable time compensation balance, independent second chronometers and levers; 125 ladies' enameled and diamond watches, English full-jeweled patent and ¾-plate levers; Nickle 18-carat hunting straight line and detached levers and cylinders; 40 dozen silver hunting patent levers, anchors, lepines and verge watches; silver placqua and silver-gilt hunting and open-face anchors and lepines. Also, a valuable line of fine diamond jewelry, consisting of single-stone hoop and cluster diamond, ruby, pearl and garnet brooches, rings, ear-rings and studs; 185 dozen silver extension and gold pencil-cases and pens; 450 fine English and other movements by celebrated makers; together with a variety of other goods in the line. Catalogues at sale. Terms cash. The trade are respectfully invited to the above sale, as the goods will be put up in lots to suit dealers only.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1861, at 12 Noon, the following described securities, viz.: Sixty-nine (69) Bonds of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, of Kentucky, of $800 each, with the past due and other Coupons.

And also a certificate, which purports to entitle the owner thereof to twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars ($24,800) of the new stock of said Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, to be issued under the plan of relief adopted by said Company, June 1, 1858, as expressed in said certificate, the said bonds and Stock being now held as collateral security.

Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1861.
GOODMAN & JESUP, Attorneys,
No. 112 Broadway.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers,

WILL SEL, ON FRIDAY, DEC. 6, AT 10½ o'clock, at salesroom and galleries, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, being the entire contents of a large dwelling-house, recently furnished, consisting of bedding, carpets, curtains, mirrors, rosewood parlor furniture, piano-forte, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture, oak dining-room furniture, china and glassware, oil-cloth, stair carpets, table linen, gas-fixtures, kitchen furniture, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF elegant household furniture, carpets, fancy goods, library and dining-room furniture, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, consisting of a large stock of parlor, library, dining-room and chamber furniture, en suite; parlor secretaries, book-cases, etageres, buffets, dining tables, &c. The above is an elegant stock and the sale positive.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, mahogany rocking and other chairs, sofas, sofa beds, extension, centre and other tables, mirrors, wardrobes, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, blankets, comforters, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, ranges, crockery kitchen furniture, &c.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS—LAST SALE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at No. 114 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, to close consignments, consisting of Double and Single Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Gladiolus, Narcissus, Crown Imperials, &c. Warranted in prime order and true to names.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the valuable stores and dwellings known as Nos. 306 and 312 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Maps may be obtained of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., or of H. P. BATES, Esq., No. 11 President-st., Brooklyn.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

850 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FROM THE United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 2,473, dated March 17, 1858, to John C. Cheeseman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Executors of Stephen B. Munn, for Ten Thousand Dollars, with interest at four per cent. from date. All persons interested are required to show cause, within six weeks, why a new certificate shall not issue in lieu of that lost.—Dec. 3, 1861.
JOHN C. CHEESEMAN,
CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, } Executors.
JOHN A. COLLIER,

LOST—A LEATHER POCKET-BOOK CONTAINing receipts and other papers of no value to any one but the owner, together with $75 in money. It was stolen at or near the *Tribune* office last evening. If the person who has it will send the papers to SAMUEL STRONG, at Lovejoy's Hotel, he may keep the money.

LOST.—A MINK FUR VICTORINE, WHILE GOing from 23d-st. to 36th-st., through 5th-av. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 103 Madison-av.

FOUND—IN MADISON-AV., NEAR 29TH-ST., A POCKET-BOOK, containing some bills and other things. Call at No. 89 Madison-av.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT IN the first schools of this city, desires an engagement for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable references given. Address B. T., Visiting Teacher, Madison-square Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching wishes an engagement, either in a family or school, to teach English, French and music; salary moderate; high references; or as companion or as copyist. Address E. O. H., No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady of experience, a situation as governess for young children; would act as daily or resident governess as desired. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $10,000, to join the advertiser and a member of the Board of Brokers in forming a firm for the transaction of the Banking and Brokerage business. Address G., Box No. 911 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN RESTAUrant and dining-saloon situated at the Jersey City Ferry, inside the gates, will be sold at a bargain. For terms, apply on the premises, foot of Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS.

ONE MONTH LONGER.
$100,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
WHICH MUST BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD
TO THE COST
Before the end of this year
FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the
Sale of the entire Stock within this time.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED
to the Stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS and CLOAKS,
SILKS and OTHER DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,
A Large Lot of
EVENING DRESSES,
Which will be sold for just one-half the cost of importation. ALSO,
FOR SALE CHEAP,
A LARGE LOT of STORE FIXTURES,
Consisting of
COUNTERS, SHELVING, HERRING'S SAFE,
DESKS, &c.
NOTE.
The above large amount of Goods still remaining on hand, it has been found necessary to keep the Store open for one month longer, through December, at the end of which it will positively be closed.

SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
(In Liquidation,)
NO. 447 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS!
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Guipure Lace Capes,)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
All new styles, at retail, at low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

$50,000—BANKRUPT STOCK.—WE OFfer to our customers a large bankrupt stock, which we have just purchased at a great discount from the original cost. This bankrupt stock consists of a full line.

Hosiery and Gloves, Hoop Skirts and Corsets.
Ladies' and Gents' Undergarments of all kinds.
Embroideries and Lace Goods.

Book, Swiss and Cambric Muslins.
Flannels, Paper Cambrics, Towels, &c.
Linen Goods in every variety.

Handkerchiefs for ladies and gentlemen.
Bleached and Brown Cottons, Cashmere Scarfs, &c.
Ribbons, Paris Flowers, Ruches, Bonnets, &c.

Bought by CUSHMAN & BROOKS, at a large discount.

Ladies, you can find bargains by calling at our new store, No. 463 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
LION SKIN CLOAKS,
PROMENADE CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
at $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $9, at $10, at $12.
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES.
At W. K. PEYTON'S
EXCELSIOR CLOAK HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONnets, new styles, at $6, $7 and $8, worth $10 and $12 each. L. BINNS' millinery, largest and cheapest in the world, No. 581 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's hats, mourning bonnets.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY AN American woman, a situation as chambermaid, or child's nurse; would have no objections to the country, or to travel. Reference given. Please call at No. 125 Charles-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A PROTestant girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing; best of City references. Can be seen for two days. Apply at 36 Hudson-av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, with two years' City reference, wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do light housework; a good situation more an object than wages. Inquire at Clinton Hall Employment Society, on Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and washing and ironing; can do up fine clothes in the neatest manner, and is a good waitress; has lived six years in her last place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing or waiting; would go as regular laundress in a private family; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation in a genteel private family, to do the chamberwork or to take care of children and sew; has lived seven years in her last place. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Welch girl, a situation as chambermaid or plain sewer; or to do general housework. Apply at No. 283 Broome-st., rear, second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman to take care of children or would do chamberwork and waiting; can give the best of references. Apply for two days at No. 122 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or is willing to take care of children, and is obliging; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 434 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place and do fine washing; has no objection to travel with a family and make herself useful. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a competent young woman; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived the last two years. Call or address No. 43 Clarkson-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted by a young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; has seventeen months' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 East 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— A respectable English Protestant girl, desires a situation, in city or country, in the above capacity; will be found thoroughly competent and a first-class waitress; has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiting; will assist with the children. City references from her two last places. Apply at No. 241 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 16 West 39th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; three years' reference given from her last place. Call at No. 206 9th-av., corner of 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, a situation by a Scotch girl, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing and ironing. City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, meats, game, poultry, desserts, &c.; also understands making good bread, biscuit and pastry; has no objection to assist in the washing. Good reference given. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, room No. 1.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as cook; fully understands taking charge of any kitchen—understands all kinds of baking and all kinds of soups, jellies of all kinds, poultry and game. Very good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to go to Washington or California. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; thoroughly competent in her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Very best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 East 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; she understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, and is a good cake and bread maker; will go to any distance in the country or to Canada. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH PROTestant cook, understanding her business thoroughly in all its branches, meats, soups, pastries, jellies, &c., with the best of City reference, may be found at Employment Society, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A capable woman as a first-class cook; understands the business in all its branches; is a good baker, and would assist in the washing, and has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family. She is a competent, good cook, and would assist with the washing if required; can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 118 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., over the grocery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very respectable woman as first-class cook; is thoroughly competent in all its branches, and has twelve years' City reference; none but private families need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 3d-av., near 9th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City and country reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; is willing to go to the City or country; no objection to a genteel boarding-house. Call at 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who understands her business in all its branches, a situation as cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as competent cook; understands soups, meats, poultry, game, fish, jellies, bread. A situation in a private family preferred. Best of reference. Call at No. 118 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant woman as cook, &c.; is an excellent cook and baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS GOOD cook and good baker in a private family, by a very respectable woman, who can produce the highest testimonials. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., ring private door bell next the jeweler's, near 22d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable Protestant girl as an excellent plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer, and is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an English woman, who perfectly understands her business—soups, meats, game, desserts, &c.; has good City reference. Apply at No. 80 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., rear building.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required, and has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES to obtain a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is also an excellent laundress; would do chamberwork and washing; best of reference. Call at No. 317 West 29th-st., cottage in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; has no objection to assist with the washing, if required. has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 60 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young girl, as good plain cook: is an excellent washer and ironer, and good bread and biscuit baker; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, and to do the housework of a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is tidy and neat in her kitchen. Apply at No. 46 West 10th-st., up stairs, front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family by a respectable woman; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can give best of references. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook and baker, and understands all kinds of desserts and pastry, if required; has no objection to assist in the washing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 205 Greene-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 14 4th-st., near Horatio. Can cook in English style.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl, as plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 178 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAM WISHES a situation as cook; understands all kinds of French and American cooking; is willing and obliging; has the best City references. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; the best of City reference. Call at No. 164 9th-st., opposite the Bible House.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent young woman, to cook, wash and iron; she is a good cook and an excellent laundress; understands fluting; and can be highly recommended. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to do up-stairs work. Can be seen until engaged at No. 90 Cannon-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good plain cook, washer and ironer, with good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 378 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., front room, first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., a few doors from 6th-av. The best of City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.— Wanted, situations for two young women; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress or laundress. Inquire of their present employer, No. 76 Clinton-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY REspectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, &c.; can give the best of reference as regards capacity, character, &c. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young German girl as plain cook or chambermaid in a private family. Call at No. 328 West 43d-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman desires a situation, in city or country, in the above capacity; will be found a thorough cook of both meat and pastry; can wash and iron in good style; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER, &c.—WANTED, SITUations by two girls; one as cook and washer; the other as chambermaid and waiter; the best of City references given. Address MARY and ANN, No. 252 Bleecker-st., in the candy-store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A respectable young woman, with good reference, desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent cook and baker; can wash and iron in the best style; is willing and obliging; not afraid of work; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; no objection to a genteel boarding-house; no objection to New-York; good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 203 Gold-st., near Concord, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Wanted, by a very respectable woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; fully understands her business. No objection to a private boarding-house. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 395 3d-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very respectable woman wishes a situation; is a good baker, and is willing to make herself useful. Apply to CHARLES BOOKHAM, Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Wanted, a situation as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is good bread and biscuit baker. Best City references. Can be seen at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., 2d-floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Wanted, by a young woman a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 150 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 170 West 42d-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Can be seen at her last place for two days, if not engaged, No. 12 41st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS GOOD COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a middle-aged Protestant woman in a small, private family; is an excellent fine washer; or would wait on an invalid lady and sew; being without friends, is anxious to get a situation; the most respectable City reference. Apply at No. 843 3d-av., between 55th and 56th sts., third floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as housekeeper or first-class family seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, cloaks, &c., no objection to travel or wait on an invalid lady; also wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, with the best reference; is fully capable to undertake any of the above situations; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 64 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A middle-aged widow woman, a situation to keep house, wait on an invalid, or cook for a small family, and assist in the washing; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; good reference. Inquire at No. 160 Court-st., Brooklyn, until engaged.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED by a young English girl, a situation to do the general housework of a small family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; would do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room, for one day.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a young woman, in a small private family; good City reference given; a pleasant home wanted in preference to wages. Apply at No. 200 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, corner of Concord-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable American girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., rear house, 1st floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; can do French fluting and fine muslins in the neatest manner; also chamberwork and fine washing and ironing if required; best of City reference; no objections to the country; would like to go to Washington. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; does French fluting, and thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 292 6th-av., near 18th-st., 2d floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as first-class laundress; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner, French fluting, &c.; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress; does up linen in style, fluting and fancy; or as thorough chambermaid; wages $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy girl, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or as cook and laundress. The best of reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 117 East 34th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.— Wanted, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS MAID OF ALL WORK.—WANTED, BY A very respectable girl, a situation; can do good plain cooking and is an excellent washer and ironer, &c. Apply to CHAS. BOOKHAM'S Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman as monthly nurse; of good experience, now disengaged, and would take one or two engagements; who can refer to ladies that she served; or would take care of a delicate lady or child, and make herself very useful; can do good plain work. Address M. W. T., No. 56 Macdougal-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation; understands the care and management of children thoroughly; has no objection to do chamberwork and sew or wait on a lady; can fill either situation with entire satisfaction; has three year's City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 173 West 32d-st., near 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy Protestant woman is in want of a situation; is a first-class nurse, can take the entire care of an infant, and bring it up by hand, or full charge of grown children and nursery; is a good seamstress; the most respectable City reference given. Call or address at No. 110 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTable elderly English woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, or of growing children; is a good seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 191 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—A MOST RESPECTABLE MULATTO woman desires a situation as nurse; is most trustworthy and capable in sickness, &c., and highly recommended. Apply to CHAS. BOOKHAM'S Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; good City reference. Call for three days at No. 89 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., second story, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young American girl as nurse and plain sewer, or would take chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., in University-place.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced person, a situation as child's nurse, and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; will make herself otherwise useful; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference as to capability. Call at No. 123 20th-st., near 7th-av., second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a most respectable English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth or growing children; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 191 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a very respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is thoroughly competent. Apply to CHARLES BOOKHAM, No. 609 Broadway.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young girl to take care of children and do plain sewing, or to do light chamberwork; the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address, for two days, at No. 128 East 13th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of young children; embroiders neatly, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a very respectable English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or will attend on an invalid; can give the best of reference as to competency and character. Please call at 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young English woman, a situation as thorough seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, plain dressmaking, cutting and fitting children's clothes; would not object to assist in the nursery or take the entire care of children, for all and each of which she is fully competent; best of City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a Protestant girl, well recommended; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to do light chamberwork, or would take care of children. Call for 2 days at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as seamstress; can make ladies' and children's dresses, make shirts, and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to see to grown children, or to assist in light chamberwork; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 204 7th-av., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTed by a respectable German girl, as seamstress and to do chamberwork; good reference given. Apply at No. 40 8th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER. —A competent seamstress and dressmaker wants a situation; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do light chamberwork and make herself otherwise useful. Can give the best of City reference. Has no objection to leave the City. Call at or address No. 214 East 20th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the hoop skirt store. No objection to the country.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes to obtain a situation in a private family as waitress; would do chamberwork and plain sewing; best of City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 118 East 16th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl; would be willing to make herself generally useful about the house; is capable of teaching children; has a good sewing-machine, which she would be willing to use. Can be seen at No. 128 3d-av., second floor, any time after 10 o'clock in the morning, for two days.

A FULL SUPPLY OF PROTESTANT HELP consisting of German, Scotch, English, Welsh, &c., for any capacity, are at the Manhattan Employment, No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway. None are admitted but those who have the best of reference. A. M. SEE.

ALL FAMILIES AND GOOD SERVANTS will find the largest old established Institute on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for Germans, Irish, English and American women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready.

SEWING WANTED.—A POOR OLD WOMAN would be thankful to obtain some plain common sewing. Address FANNY, Box No. 107 *Times* Office, for one month. It is more blessed to give than receive. References given.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A BOOK-KEEPER, WHO has spent the last ten years in the counting-room, is at present open to an engagement with a wholesale house, or would post and write up books occupying but a part of his time; first-class City references given. Address D. G. P., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper wishes a situation, either as accountant or salesman. Address H. T., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER OR SHIPPING CLERK.—Wanted, a situation as book-keeper or shipping clerk, by a young man from the West; is quick at figures, and would make himself generally useful; good references given. Address PRESCOTT, Morrisania.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN.—A SITUATION wanted, as clerk or salesman, in the book, stationery or paper business, by a man of fourteen years' experience; can bring the best reference from his former employers; would be satisfied with a small salary. Address STATIONER, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a competent man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages, and is a good and careful driver; has had long experience in this as well as the old country; can produce the most satisfactory reference from his last employer; he is willing to make himself useful in every respect; no objection to the country. Address J. R. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, or can be seen or addressed at Mr. Disney's saddlery store, No. 60 East 14th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man, in a private family, in town or country. Has the best City reference from his last employer, who can be seen at his place of business in the City. Address B. M., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office, or Mr. Lowery, No. 923 Broadway, between 21st and 22d-sts.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN PARTING with his coachman, who has been in his employ for a long time, is desirous of finding a place for him; he is sober, honest and reliable, and entirely capable of his business. Address W. W., Box No. 124 *Times* Office; or call at Trainor's Saddlery Warehouse, No. [illegible] 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted in a private family by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; highest recommendations given; is strictly temperate. Call or address P. BRADY, at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 90 4th-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, sober, industrious married man; he is a good, careful driver, and has had several years' experience in City and country; can produce good reference from his last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man, a Protestant, as coachman, or coachman and groom; understands the care of horses well. Apply personally or by note to ROBERT AULD, Builder, 44th-st., North River.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young man, a situation as coachman; is a good careful driver and groom; can manage stock of all kinds; is perfectly sober, honest and industrious; has three years' excellent reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man, (an Englishman;) is a member of the Episcopal Church; understands well the care of horses, carriages and harness; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; is a careful driver, and could take the charge of a small garden; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; can give the best of City and country reference. A note left for H. M., at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., will be promptly attended to; or address H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by an Englishman, single, age 30; has had 16 years' experience; can milk and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can give the best of City and country references. Wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address E. A., Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young man; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses; is also a steady and trusty driver; is well acquainted with all kinds of gardening; can milk and is willing to make himself useful; wages is not so much an object as a good home. Can give the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECtable young man, single, wishes a situation in the above capacity; he is a thorough coachman and competent groom, and is highly recommended as such from his last employer; is willing and obliging; no objections to either City or country. Address M. J., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has had a long experience in Europe; is temperate, willing and industrious; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of reference given. Address M. M., box 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation; he is a thorough coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well; is also a careful driver, willing to work and make himself generally useful; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN OR WAITER.—WANTED a situation as coachman or waiter; can produce good City reference. Address C. W., No. 17 Lafayette-place.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a single man, who is a good milker; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kind of cattle; is not afraid of any work; has good reference. Address P. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married Englishman, with no incumbrance; can produce good references. Apply at, or address S. SMITH, Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS ASSISTANT GARDENER, &c.—PROTestant Scotchman (single) wants a situation as assistant gardener, groom or coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in every department. Call for 3 days at No. 295 Bowery, corner of 6th-st., for JAMES, Room No. 28.

AS SALESMAN.—THE ADVERTISER, AN OLD experienced salesman, whose engagement with one of our best Dry Goods Jobbing houses expires on the 1st of January next, is in want of a situation, he has a trade of his own of over $100,000—all cash, and short time near by trade. By addressing a note to M. M. C., Box No. 161, *Times* office, saying where an interview can be had, it shall receive attention.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man desires a situation, in City or country; is a good coachman and groom; can milk; is a good vegetable gardener, and will be found fully competent to do any kind of work on a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging; wages moderate for the Winter; good references if required. Apply at No. 60 East 14th-st., two doors of Broadway, or address ROBERT, Box 215 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man desires a situation, in City or country; is a good hand over horses; can assist in the garden, and will be found fully competent to do any kind of work on a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., or address JOHN, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by an active and capable man, who has good City references; or would like to take care of an invalid gentleman; or would take a situation in a respectable boarding-house; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands left, or calls, at Mrs. Yorkstone's intelligence office, No. 28 4th-av., for J P., will meet with due attention for three days.

AS WAITER.—A STEADY, CAPABLE MAN wants a situation as waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference; has no objections to go in the country or to travel. Any commands left for P. D., at No. 64 West 18th-st., or at the *Times* Office, Box No. 191, for two days, will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a steady single man, who understands his business perfectly, and has good City reference from his last place. Address N. L., No. 845 Broadway, between 13th and 14th-sts., in the grocery store, for two days.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY an intelligent and industrious young man; one who understands waiting and making himself generally useful in a boarding-house or any public place; can give good reference. Call or address PATRICK, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 7.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISHMAN, WITH GOOD City references, wishes a situation; understands thoroughly his business; prefers the country. Apply to CHARLES BOOKHAM, No. 609 Broadway, Employment Institute.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has the best City reference from where he has lived four years. Call at No. 91 West 18th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTLEMAN with good business qualifications, active and energetic; has no objection to travel to any part of the world in any genteel capacity; can give undoubted references as to character and integrity, &c. Address, for one week, V., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BRIGHT BOY TO DO copying and make himself generally useful. Apply from 10 to 12 A. M., Saturday, Dec. 7, at No. 900 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—25 MACHINists, 30 blacksmiths, 50 carpenters and 200 seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others for the United States Marine Artillery. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service; also, the advantage of prize money. Two complete outfits furnished each man free. Allotment tickets can be left for families or any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 488 Canal-st., corner of Watts-st.

WANTED.—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER. Wages liberal. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham Square.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.— Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—SOLDIERS' MITTENS.—All ladies who wish to be instructed in making soldiers' mittens, may call at Mme. BLUCHER'S, No. 398 6th-av., bringing their materials, and they shall be taught free of charge. Mme. Blucher will be ready to attend to them every SATURDAY, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., as long as her services are required.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 63 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

BILLS APPROVED BY MAJOR HAGNER,
FOR
ORDNANCE STORES,
PAYABLE IN WASHINGTON,
Purchased by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

WAR CLAIMS.

APPROVED BILLS PAYABLE BY ANY OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS IN NEW-YORK OR AT WASHINGTON,
PURCHASED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

NAVY AGENCY.

CONTRACTORS AND OTHER CLAIMS,
APPROVED BY NAVY AGENT IN NEW-YORK,
PURCHASED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
F. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,260,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the terms proposed by the Company, that the books will remain open for the purpose of making exchanges, until Dec. 21, 1861. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, at No. 25 William-st., New-York and at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Tenders for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 16th of December inst. by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.
SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary *pro tem*.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which becomes due on the first day of December, 1861, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., Treasurer's Office, Nov. 30, 1861.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of this Company Dec. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 26, 1861.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

MACHINERY, &C.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at dépôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order.
TODD & RAFFERTY.

NURSES FOR THE ARMY.—THE COMMITTEE on the Registration of Nurses for the Army, is in session every MONDAY and THURSDAY, from 10 to 11 o'clock, at room No. 24, Cooper Union, where applications are received.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (80th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to Operative Surgery, Diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, (impotency,) caused by youthful indiscretion. Mr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women, before or after marriage, is of vital importance to them, and every young man in the land should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, or at RICHARDSON'S bookstore, No. 1 Vesey-st., and at GODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTEDLY Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send, or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

THE MOTHERS' PERPETUAL CALENDAR AND LADIES' CIRCULAR.—Important to ladies who may require competent medical advice and would avoid quackery. Mailed, letter form, on receipt of 25 cents, or equivalent in stamps. Also, DUBOIS' French Female Panacea, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Price $1, $2 and $3. To be had only of Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S Great Benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.

Stock Capital, (all paid in,)	$500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861	1,047,436
Liabilities	14,550

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS
of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers,	July 9, 1857,	33⅓	per cent.
2d	"	8, '58,	50
3d	"	14, '59,	50
4th	"	12, '60,	45
5th	"	5, '61,	35

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.
HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix.
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army, No. 1,139 Girard-st., Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., on the 5th of December next, for furnishing one hundred four-wheeled ambulances, known as the Tripler pattern, to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tripler Ambulances."

AMBULANCE (Body.)

Sills 11 feet long, out to out, (including foot-board,) 3¼ inches wide by 2½ inches deep. The foot-board is 11½ inches wide, made of 1-inch stuff, and fastened on the sills by 3½-inch bolts at each end. The sills are made at front end so as to incline the foot-board upwards. There are eight studs on each side, 1¾ inches square; sides are solid panels of ⅝-inch boards, 30 inches high (with middle rail) from top of sill to top of rail on panels. There is a top rail about 4½ inches above; this rail is fastened to the studs. The body is 8 feet 9½ inches in length in the clear, from outside of tail-piece to box in front, and 4 feet wide in the clear, front, or head-board, 15 inches high, 5 feet high in centre from floor to ridge pole, and top made oval, 6 bows 2x⅝ inches, fastened to rails and studs with screws outside.

In second lower panel or 2 feet from front on each side, there is a wicket door 8½ inches wide and 14½ inches long. This door is made to slide in a groove on inside; the seat for driver is made of the lid of box with cushion; the box is 18 inches wide, 11½ inches in the clear, with partition in the middle; the lazy back is fastened to the lid of box, plain hand lock on side, to which is attached an iron rod or lever alongside of body; to the lever is a strap by which the driver locks the wagon.

A middle bar 3¼x2½ inches is bolted on sills, for the hindside spring, 2 braces on tail end of body reaching from tail-piece to top rail.

Framework of body to be of best white oak timber thoroughly seasoned, the bows to be of white ash; panels to be of poplar thoroughly seasoned.

Curtains to be strapped, straps to be sewed on with harness thread well waxed.

SPRINGS OF AMBULANCE.

Springs to be best quality spring steel. Back spring 4 feet 2 inches long from centre to centre; side springs back 3 feet 10 inches centre to centre; front back spring 4 feet 2 inches centre to centre; the cross springs are 2¼ inches wide, 7 plates; the side springs 2¼ inches wide by 6 plates; side springs front 3 feet 10 inches long centre to centre.

Axles of iron, to be case-hardened, 1¾ square, turned edgewise, with nuts on ends. Boxes 8¼ long, 1¾x1½ inches.

Hubs of gum or locust thoroughly seasoned; the spokes and felloes to be of white oak thoroughly seasoned.

Hind wheels 4 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7½x10 inches, spokes 1¼x2 inches at the shoulders, tire 2 inches wide and ⅜ inch thick, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Front wheels 3 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7½x10 inches, spokes 2x1¼ inches at the shoulder, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Hounds and half hounds, to be of white oak, of best quality, and without defects. Half hounds, 2 feet long; 5th wheel, 2 feet diameter, 1½ inches x⅜ inch.

Whole hounds, 4 feet 4 inches long; 3 cross-bars on 5th wheel, 2 inches square; cross bar on front hounds 4 feet 8 inches long, the steps on each side are fastened to this cross bar.

Double trees, 4 feet long, ironed, same as those of *omnibusses*, as is also the whole running gear, the double trees, and lead tree to be of white hickory, without defects, and thoroughly seasoned.

Tongue, 10 feet 6 inches long, 4 inch x2½ inch at front of jaws of hounds, and tapers to 2¼ inches square at back end; at front end it tapers to 1¾ inches round; a hook with eye in it goes on top of tongue to attach lead bar for lead horses; lead bar same length as doubletree, made light; tongue to be of white oak, of the best quality, and free from defects.

LITTER OF AMBULANCE.

feet 7½ inches long, 1 foot 10 inches wide; panels, 4¼ inches wide, 1¼ inches thick, of poplar, and has a solid bottom; mattress is made of heavy oil-cloth, stuffed with best quality curled horse hair; the cover of litters is fastened to panels of litter by a leather binding, and tacked all around; in each frame of litter there are to be sixteen mattress springs; cross strips to be made of best quality oak.

The framework for upper litters is composed of three cross strips, one on each end and one in the middle; one cross-piece on top, on each side, and two in the middle for tracks to run the litter in on; the tracks are made in the bottom as well as the upper, ⅜-inch x⅜-inch iron, and extend the whole length of body from inside of tail-piece; there are three rollers on each side of litter frame, with flange, same as regular railroad car wheels.

There are 4 litters for each wagon; 4 small pillows and 2 cushions, one for driver and one for back seat; on each side of litter frame there is an iron handle, made to slip in and out; these handles are let in, level with the litter frame, 21 inches long, made to come out, say 15 inches, without being checked.

There is also a hook in each end of the frame to keep it in place, when in the body, and fastens to a staple in the floor, let in so as to be nearly level; upper litters the same; the staple is put in the front and back cross bar.

Tail-board to be made of ash, 15 inches wide, by full 1-inch stuff, and when down, rest on joint hinges, forming a foot-board, supported, when down, by a leather strap 2 inches wide, which goes around the tail-piece at each end, between the panel and the braces; when up, it forms the tail-board.

A movable seat goes in body, back of litters, made of 1-inch boards, and end-pieces; the bottom is 18 inches wide, and board to form lazy back, 15 inches high; this has a cushion; the tail-board is fastened, when up, by hooks, secured to middle rail.

Each side of the body of the ambulance to be mark d U S.; all other parts to be lettered U. S.

It is agreed and distinctly understood that the ambulances are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one ambulance will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no numbering or arranging for putting together; and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work, in all its parts, faithfully executed in the best workmanlike manner.

The work may be inspected, from time to time as it progresses, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for.

The ambulances are to be delivered in Philadelphia, if desired by the Quartermaster's Department.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1862. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Committee on Supplies.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9.30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday,* Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 8 A. M.
Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 11 A. M.	Thursday,* Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
Friday,* Nov. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Saturday,* Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
Monday,* Dec. 2, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 9 A. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 3, 8 A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 4, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 10½ A. M.	Thursday,* Dec. 5, 8 A. M.
Friday,* Dec. 6, 12 M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 12 M.	Saturday,* Dec. 7, 12 M.
Monday,* Dec. 9, 1:40 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 10, 8¾ A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 11, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 11, 10½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat. Days marked thus,* steamer Long Branch.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES;—Warm your rooms by the new patent gas stove. No dirt! No ashes!! No coal to carry!!! Economical! Clean!! Portable!!! New-York Gas Stove Works, No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Dec. 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY, Dec. 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Dec. 14
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Dec. 21

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY	Nov. 11	TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862
TUESDAY	Dec. 10	TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of Passage—Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions.
Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

THE UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—At No. 34½ Pine-st.
O. IRVING, Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION AND COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent—C. H. THOMSON retiring from the firm. The subscribers will sign in liquidation.
W. S. THOMSON.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861. C. H. LANGDON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the manufacture and sale of the Crown Skirts, at their new store, No. 391 Broadway, under the firm of W. S. THOMSON, LANGDON & CO.
W. S. THOMSON,
C. H. LANGDON,
FREDERIC C. JONES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1861. W. F. RICE.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION AND COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of STORRS BROTHERS, composed of CHARLES STORRS, AUGUSTUS STORRS, and ROYAL O. STORRS, have this day dissolved copartnership, ROYAL O. STORRS retiring from said firm. The undersigned will continue business under the name and firm of STORRS BROTHERS.
CHARLES STORRS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861. AUGUSTUS STORRS.

The above named CHARLES STORRS and AUGUSTUS STORRS are authorized to settle and collect all debts due and to become due to the late firm of STORRS BROTHERS. ROYAL O. STORRS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, and known as the firm of BATES & MULFORD, do this day, by mutual consent, dissolve.
JOB BATES,
A. H. MULFORD.
The undersigned continues business at No. 780 6th-av.
A. H. MULFORD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of SEE & MAPES, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of See & Mapes will be settled up by WM. S. SEE, the authorized partner for such business.
WM S. SEE.
WM. H. MAPES.
N. B.—The business will be carried on by WM. S. SEE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, appointed to receive Capt. CHARLES WILKES, U. S. N., will meet in the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 11 o'clock this A. M., where the ceremony of presenting such of our fellow-citizens as are desirous of paying their respects to him will take place.

The public are invited to be present.

ISAAC DAYTON,
ANDRE FROMENT,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
JNO. H. BRADY,
IRA A ALLEN,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
Committee Board of Aldermen.

THOS. STEPHENSON,
HARVEY T. CLEAVLAND,
JOSEPH SHANNON,
JACOB M. LONG,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
Committee Board of Councilmen.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF the late firm of LUDLAM & LEGGETT, and the individual creditors of DAVID LUDLAM, Jr., and ABRAHAM W. LEGGETT, are notified and required to present their claims, on or before the 16th of December next, to HENRY E. CHILD, at Henry & Cowles' store, No. 58 Dey-st., New-York, and to establish them, if required; notes, drafts, &c., must be produced. Dated Nov. 11, 1861.
JAMES H. GRAHAM, Assignee.
VAN VLECK & MORE, Att'ys, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—ALL POWERS HERETOFORE GRANTED to S. M. Carpenter to transact business for the American Clock Company, doing business at No. 3 Cortlandt-st., are hereby revoked, and said S. M. Carpenter is no longer authorized to sign for or transact any other business in the name of the said American Clock Company.
NEW-HAVEN CLOCK COMPANY,
by J. E. ENGLISH, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861. E. N. WELCH.

NOTICE.—PILOT RALPH NOBLE WAS, AT A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held this day, suspended from acting as Sandy Hook Pilot. Any person employing him, as such, during his suspension, will be subject to the penalty of the law.
By order. F. PERKINS, Secretary.
NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION will hold a public meeting NEXT SABBATH EVENING, at Irving Hall, in behalf of their Temperance operations in the army. Dr. MARSH will make a statement relative to the distributions of temperance traits among the soldiers, the beneficial results and the increasing demand for more. Several addresses will be made by distinguished gentlemen, and a collection taken for the cause. The public are invited to attend.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF RESPECTABLE AND AGED INDIGENT FEMALES will hold their Forty-eighth Annual Meeting at the Asylum, No. 130 East 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock. The Report will be read, and addresses delivered.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Under the management of Messrs. FOX & LINGARD.

DECEMBER 9, 1861.

Messrs. Fox & Lingard have the honor to inform their patrons and the public that they have become the lessees of the Academy of Music, for the month commencing
MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1861.
They have taken this Theatre for the purpose of producing before the public the
MOST UNRIVALLED AND DARING PERFORMANCE
which has ever been given
UPON ANY STAGE, or
BEFORE ANY AUDIENCE,
IN THE WORLD,
With all those advantages which the
LARGE SIZE OF THE STAGE AND AUDITORIUM
OF THE ACADEMY
Will enable them to afford it. They beg leave, therefore, to announce that they have entered into an engagement with
WILLIAM HANLON
to appear in an
ENTIRELY NEW ACT,
which he entitles
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION.
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
In which he will be assisted by his two Brothers,
GEORGE and ALFRED HANLON,
This performance is literally unequaled by any exhibition which has hitherto been given, and may fairly be asserted to be
BEYOND RIVALRY,
BOTH IN THE BOLDNESS
OF ITS CONCEPTION,
and the
UNEXAMPLED DARING
OF ITS EXECUTION,
Making a legitimate claim to the appellation of the
MOST MARVELOUS FEAT
which has ever been performed
BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
Previous to this wonderful act, will be presented the beautiful
RAVEL PANTOMIME,
LES QUATRE AMANS,
And the performance will terminate with a Grand Spectacular Pantomime, entitled,
L'OGRE;
OR, LE PETIT JEAN,
In the production of which no expense will be spared, every Scene, Dress, Property and Appointment being
ENTIRELY NEW.
The characters in the Pantomimes will be sustained by the
G. L. FOX TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA
Has been selected for the present series of performances, from the Orchestras of the Academy of Music and Philharmonic Society.
CONDUCTOR....CHARLES KOPPITZ.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette and Dress Circle....50 cents.
WHERE SECURED SEATS MAY BE OBTAINED WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGE.
Amphitheatre....25 cents.
The Box Office will be open on Friday, and each succeeding day, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND MILITARY CONCERT,
BY
HELMSMULLER'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
Assisted by several eminent artists,
SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents each—may be obtained at all the Hotels and Music Stores.

BROOKLYN.
MASON & THOMAS'
SECOND CLASSICAL SOIREE,
At the Polytechnic Institute,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

Subscriptions received at C. PROX'S, No. 213 Fulton-st.; W. W. ROSE'S, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; Westermann & Co.'s, No. 440 Broadway, New-York, and at the door in the evening.

UNCEASING WONDERS.
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.s', New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

NOW OPEN,
THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
At the Galleries of the Studio Building,
No. 15 10th-st., near 5th-av.
Admission, 25 cents; Season tickets, 50 cents.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS'
TENTH WEEK, SOUTH-SEA WHALING VOYAGE, Upper Saloon of Hope Chapel, every evening, (Saturday excepted,) at 7¾ o'clock. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

LECTURES.

COURSE OF LECTURES—AT MADISON-AV. Church, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.
Dec. 12—Subject, *An Evening With the Poets*, by Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON.
Dec. 19—Subject, *Jefferson at Monticello*, by Rev. Dr. PEARSON.
Dec. 21—Subject, *A Visit to St. Petersburgh*, by Rev. Mr. RANKIN.
Tickets for the course, 50 cents; single tickets, 25 cents.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH LECTURES.—The first lecture of the course will be delivered in the Church, Ormond-place, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock, Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D. Subject—*Chronology*. Single tickets 25 cents. for sale at the door.

PROF. S. B. BRITTAN WILL LECTURE on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av. Subject—*Powers and Susceptibilities of the Human Mind.*

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 20½ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet front by 36 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room, and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.

Also, a farm of 20½ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-FIVE ACRES, in the town of North Hempstead, Queens County, belonging to the estate of the late Christopher Heiser. It is pleasantly situated on the shore of Hempstead harbor, nearly opposite Glen Cove, 26 miles from New-York. On the premises are a dwelling, tenant and bath-house, barns and other outbuildings. For terms, &c., apply to W. M. WEEKS, Glen Cove, or to M. S. HEISER, No. 17 State-st., New-York. Possession given immediately.

WANTED—A FARM WORTH FROM $4,000 TO $10,000, of 30 to 50 acres, within two miles of a town on a railroad, and within 40 miles of New-York, with good house and outbuildings. Possession to be given on or before March 15, 1862, for which $5,000 cash will be paid, and balance in valuable New-York City property. Address, stating price, location and means of transportation, with real name, C. O. M., Box 27 Bloomfield, N. J.

FARM WANTED IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—In exchange for City property paying ten per cent., well let, in complete order; from 20 to 50 acres, within 30 miles, near dépôt, with plenty of fruit and good buildings; not to exceed $10,000; or would hire a nice place. Address P. S. BROWN, 27 3d-av., corner 9th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEMENT house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—IN THE STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 15 10th-st., a desirable office for a physician, with bedroom attached. Apply to the Janitor, on the premises.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS wanted by a young married couple; location between 5th and 8th avs., and 32d and 52d sts; rent not to exceed $15 to $18. Rooms must be suitable for housekeeping. Address JAMES Q. MILES, No. 260 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF A furnished house, with all the conveniences for housekeeping; family without children preferred; also neat and clean; terms moderate. Address FRANCIS, *Tribune* office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO FINE THREE-STORY brick houses, with all modern improvements, No. 35 Lafayette-av. and No. 90 Elliot-place, Brooklyn, will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock. Sale positive and terms easy.
COLE & CHILTON, Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE PEOPLE WILL HAVE IT!
The elegant Spectacular Drama,
THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT,
Gave such unbounded satisfaction, and is so universally admired by the patrons of the Museum, and so many thousands have solicited its repetition, that it will be produced
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING
At 3 and 7½ o'clock.
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
From the Coast of Labrador,
may be seen at all hours. Also,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
From the River Nile in Egypt.
THE 200 EDUCATED WHITE RATS,
30 LIVING MONSTER SNAKES,
THE MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
THE 9 LARGE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING
AND
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
With all the
NEW UNION TABLEAUX,
THE
SEVEN SONS,
Already played
EIGHTY-TWO NIGHTS,
And witnessed by
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR THOUSAND PEOPLE.
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½ o'clock.
Dress-Circle seats may be secured two days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances in Broadway and in 13th-st.
Performances to terminate before 11 o'clock.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMEDY
OF THE
MAGIC MARRIAGE,
MAGIC MARRIAGE,
Written by C. Gaylor, Esq.
To conclude with a laughable afterpiece by Charles Dance, called
HE'S NOT A MISS.
The following artists will appear in the evening's entertainments:

Mr. LESTER WALLACK,	Mrs. HOEY,
Mr. C. FISHER,	Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. REYNOLDS,	Miss MORANT,
Mr. FLOYD,	Miss MILLER,
Mr. BROWNE,	Miss GIMBER.
Mr. JOHN SEFTON, (His first appearance,)	
Miss TIMONY,	Miss GREEN.

WINTER GARDEN.
On THIS EVENING those delightful delineators of Irish and Yankee life,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will appear in three of their most charming pieces. 1. The beautiful legendary drama of ALL HALLOW EVE. 2. For the first time this season, and for this night only, IN AND OUT OF PLACE. Mrs. Barney Williams in five different characters. 3. The laughable drama of THE FAIRY CIRCLE.

WINTER GARDEN.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Has the honor to announce to the public and his friends that
HIS FIRST BENEFIT
this season is fixed for FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, when will be presented for the first time in this engagement the beautiful national drama of
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
The charming new burlesque of
THE MAGIC JOKE;
OR,
PRINCE DOLOROSO,
and the side-splitting farce of
IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.
Dancing....by....Leonora Brown.

BOWERY THEATRE.
STICKNEY'S GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.
SPLENNID EFFECTS IN THE ARENA.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, will be given the grand entrée of
TARTAR CAVALRY.
EATON STONE in his great bareback horsemanship.
Aerial Gymnastics by the Matty Brothers.
Scenes of Equestrianism by Mlle. Costello and Luke Rivers.
Summersaults on Horseback by R. Stickney,
With a great variety of other performances; to conclude with
THE BULL RUNNERS.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.
LOCATION OF THE OLD DUSSELDORF, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
CHURCH'S NIAGARA.
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
BIERSTADT'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
THE COUNTERFEIT NOTE, by HUNTINGTON.
DOVER CLIFFS, by SHAYER, Sr.
CRAWFORD'S DANCING JENNY, and the DEAD PEARL DIVER, by AKERS.
In addition to more than one hundred other works of art. Admission, 10 cents.
The entire profits to be give to the Society for improving the condition of the Poor. TIFFANY & CO.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

ENTERTAINMENT—FOR THE BENEFIT OF the Wilson Industrial School, at Irving Hall, corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 5, commencing at 8 o'clock. Recitations by Mr. J. B. BROWN, the celebrated Elocutionist; and recitations and singing by the MYERS sisters. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the door.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES OF the Mount Olivet Baptist Church will hold a Fair and Festival in the large hall, corner Broadway and 47th-st., commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, and continuing the two following afternoons and evenings.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.—Now on Exhibition, over 150 works of Art, Paintings, Sculptures, &c., at the new Institute of Art, No. 625 Broadway, Day and Evening. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

STODARD PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.
A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, No. 506 Broadway, New-York, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

NEW MUSIC.—THE SONG OF THE "CONTRABANDS," "O, Let My People Go" As sung by them at Fortress Monroe. Words and music through Rev. L. C. Lockwood, Chaplain. Arranged for Piano by Thomas Baker. Price, 25 cents. Mailed free. This song will be popular. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, 481 Broadway

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND piano-forte; must be in perfect order. Address CASH, Box No. 1,355 Post-office, stating maker, where to be seen, price, &c.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 88 West 14th-st. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Evening class for gentlemen, Mondays and Thursdays. Private classes and schools attended.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WISCONSIN OR MINNESOTA IMPROVED farm wanted in exchange for an elegant country seat, with 100 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The buildings are first-class and extensive, and plenty of fruit.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 32 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FORTRESS MONROE, CAMP HAMILTON, NEWPORT'S NEWS, HATTERAS INLET, AND PORT ROYAL.

This Company have extended their lines to the above points, and established Agencies under Official sanction, and are prepared to forward merchandise, parcels and money with unequaled dispatch, and at greatly-reduced rates. DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The Text of the Mexican Intervention Treaty.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

Strength of the Expeditionary Squadrons.

Their Departure from England and France.

A Spanish Protectorate Proposed for Central and South America.

THE REMOVAL OF FREMONT ABROAD.

The Latest Letters of the London Times Correspondent in America.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The screw steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. Jeffrey, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, and from Queenstown on the 21st November, arrived here last evening.

Specie List—£44,000, Thomas Scott; £550, Thos. Dunham.

The leading points of news by this vessel were received on Saturday last from Cape Race.

The *Freeman's Journal* says: "The Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, Archbishop of New-York, was among the passengers on board the *Africa*, which arrived at Queenstown on Monday. His Grace will stay a short time in this country, in order to obtain a sufficient number of Catholic clergymen to afford a chaplain to each of the Union regiments requiring one. He will then proceed to Rome to obtain the necessary power to grant faculties to such chaplains, so that they can officiate in whatever diocese the regiments to which they may be attached may happen to be."

The Cotton Supply Association, of Manchester, have sent a large sample of Chinese cotton to be valued at Liverpool. A well-known cotton broker's firm fixed the price at 13½d. ℘ ℔, the quotations for American good fair Orleans being about 12¾d. The staple is represented as being long, and finer than the Surats usually used among the Chinese.

It is stated that several steamers have been insured in London for the run from England to New-Orleans and back for 20 guineas per cent.

The new Telegraph Company—the United Kingdom—which undertakes to forward a message of twenty words for one shilling, irrespective of distance, had commenced working between London, Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool. The Magnetic Telegraph Company and the Electric Telegraph Company had put down their rates between these cities to the shilling standard.

Mr. Beresford Hope, M. P., and one of the editors of the *Saturday Courier*, has given a lecture at Faversham, on the war in America. He contended, and said he knew the majority of thinking men in this country agree with him, though they were too mealy-mouthed to say it, that the best and readiest method toward restoring peace, would be the establishment, as soon as possible, of the complete independence of the Confederate States.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Mr. S. M. McKay on the American Civil War as viewed by the mercantile classes.

The *Times* has a leader on Mr. Seward's recent circular referring to Canada, and attributed to him the wish "*to store up for use if wanted a plausible ground of quarrel with England.*"

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says a reduction of from 10,000 to 100,000 men of the army is again spoken of, or rather those men will return to their homes on a year's furlough, but it is said the Minister of Marine declares he cannot agree to a single centime of reduction in his department.

The *Siècle*, the leading Liberal journal, but half approves of the reduction of the naval and military establishments of France.

The *Patrie* says that the Emperor will pay a visit to Queen Victoria during the great exhibition next year.

A statistical examination of the last report of the Post-office shows, says the *Daily News*, that every letter sent by the Galway line entailed a loss of six shillings, (sterling,) upon the British Government.

Mr. Boucicault's play, "The Octoroon," had been produced in London, and was well received by the audience and the Press.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

THE CONVENTION BETWEEN ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND SPAIN.

Convention between Her Majesty, the Queen of Spain, and the Emperor of the French, relative to Combined Operations against Mexico.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, *feeling themselves compelled, by the arbitrary and vexatious conduct of the authorities of the Republic of Mexico, to demand from those authorities more efficacious protection for the persons and properties of their subjects, as well as a fulfillment of the obligations contracted toward their Majesties by the Republic of Mexico*, have agreed to conclude a convention, with a view to combine their common action, and, for this purpose, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. John. Earl Russell, Viscount Amberley of Amberley and Ardsalla, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a member of Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, Don Xavier de Isturiz y Montero, Knight of the Illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles III., of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor of France, of the Orders of the Conception of Villaviciosa and Christ of Portugal, Senator of the Kingdom, late President of the Council of Ministers, and First Secretary of State of Her Catholic Majesty, and her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty;

And His Majesty the Emperor of the French, His Excellency the Count de Flahault de la Billarderie, Senator, General of Division, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, His Imperial Majesty's Ambassador-Extraordinary to her Britannic Majesty:

Who, after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, engage to make, immediately after the signature of the present Convention, the necessary arrangements for dispatching to the coast of Mexico combined naval and military forces, the strength of which shall be determined by a further interchange of communications between their Governments, but of which *the total shall be sufficient to seize and occupy the several fortresses and military positions on the Mexican coast.*

The commanders of the allied forces shall be, moreover, authorized to *execute the other operations which may be considered, on the spot, most suitable to effect the object specified in the preamble of the present Convention*, and specifically to insure the security of foreign residents.

All the measures contemplated in this article shall be taken in the name and on account of the high contracting parties, without reference to the particular nationality of the forces employed to execute them.

ARTICLE II.

The high contracting parties engage not to seek for themselves, in the employment of the coercive measures contemplated by the present Convention, *any acquisition of territory nor any special advantage, and not to exercise in the internal affairs of Mexico any influence of a nature to prejudice the right of the Mexican nation to choose and to constitute freely the form of its Government.*

ARTICLE III.

A Commission, composed of three Commissioners, one to be named by each of the contracting Powers, shall be established, with full authority to determine all questions that may arise as to the application or distribution of the sums of money which may be recovered from Mexico, having regard to the respective rights of the three contracting parties.

ARTICLE IV.

The high contracting parties desiring, moreover, that the measures which they intend to adopt should not bear an exclusive character, and being aware that the Government of the United States, on its part, has, like them, claims to enforce upon the Mexican Republic, agree that immediately after the signature of the present Convention, a copy thereof shall be communicated to the Government of the United States *that the Government shall be invited to accede to it*; and that in anticipation of that accession their respective Ministers at Washington shall be at once furnished with full powers for the purpose of concluding and signing, collectively or separately, with the Plenipotentiary designated by the President of the United States, a Convention, identic, save the suppression of the present article, with that which they sign this day. But as by delaying to put into execution articles I. and II. of the present Convention, the high contracting parties would incur a risk of failing in the object which they desire to attain, *they have agreed not to defer, with the view of obtaining the accession of the Government of the United States, the commencement of the above-mentioned operations beyond the time at which their combined forces can be assembled in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz.*

ARTICLE V.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London within fifteen days.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, in triplicate, the 31st day of the month of October, in the year of Our Lord 1861.

(L.S) RUSSELL.
(L.S.) XAVIER DE ISTURI.
(L.S.) FLAHAULT.

ELEMENTS OF TROUBLE IN THE TREATY.

From the London Times.

Nothing can be more equitable, but nothing, under the circumstances, more difficult to observe. We have to deal with a people utterly distracted and demoralized by a whole generation of mutual blunder and murder, where the landmarks of society have been forcibly torn up, where law has ceased to exist, and where religion is merely a name for a more cruel extortion and a more bloody revenge. To undertake to respect the will of such a nation is like undertaking to respect the order of chaos. Fortunate, indeed, shall we be if we do not find ourselves in the position of persons on whom has devolved the duty of recreating and reinvigorating a society the last elements of which we have dissipated, and of founding anew for the Mexican people that Government which the Convention, wrongly, as it seems to us, assumes to be in existence. *Such a task would be very difficult if intrusted to a single Power. How much will that difficulty be increased when three jealous and powerful nations are required to join in an undertaking so delicate!* It will be in this, and not in the distribution of the money when we have collected it, that the real difficulty of the enterprise will consist.

There are two nations which will regard this expedition with very different feelings. Spain will naturally see in it a substantial proof that she is rapidly regaining the place which she once occupied in the first rank amid the Powers of Europe. She is admitted as a confederate by two States which aspire to control the destinies of the world. She must also feel a peculiar pleasure in beholding the position of the colony which flung off its allegiance to her forty years ago, and comparing it with her own. The Spanish nation seems about to renew its youth, while the apparently vigorous and prosperous colony has fallen into more than senile decrepitude. The States of the American Union, on the other hand, cannot but view the presence of the troops of France, England, and Spain on the continent of North America with feelings of mortification and distrust. England, so long lectured with the Monroe Doctrine, and Spain, whose fairest possession in the New World America has so long looked on as about to become her own, have announced their intention of doing themselves justice by an armed intervention, without seeking the approbation of the United States. It is true that the Convention reserves to the United States the liberty of joining with the three European Powers, and that a sort of apology is offered for this course by the suggestion that, if the Convention were not immediately concluded, its objects might fail through delay. Still, it can hardly be concealed that, torn by intestine disorders, and wasting in mutual destruction that strength which once was consolidated in support of their foreign policy, the United States occupy a less important position than in the days of their union and of their strength. No ungenerous advantage has been or will be taken of this; but it is impossible not to feel that a great nation is seeking to efface itself, and that, considering the shortness of the time which has elapsed, and the small amount of bloodshed which it has undergone, its endeavors have been crowned with a very considerable amount of success.

THE BLOCKADE NOT THREATENED.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

It was not to be supposed that this Mexican expedition could have been organized and set on foot without exciting the suspicions of the North, and yet there is no prospect whatever that the triple alliance just concluded will be directed towards an interference between the American belligerents. *If France or England, or both Powers combined, have determined on raising the Southern blockade, they need only have united their forces on the West India stations, and ordered them upon that service.* It was surely not necessary to take the roundabout course of concluding a Convention with Spain, and enlisting the aid of that country in an undertaking in which she could have no direct concern. The closing of the Southern ports is of no great consequence to Spain. Her commerce is but slightly affected by the blockade, and the Cabinet of Madrid would most assuredly never incur the cost and trouble of equipping an expedition, to give a coloring to the designs of France and England. *The Mexican expedition is obviously not directed against the Southern blockade, though we can understand why the Northern Press should assert that it is.*

THE ENGLISH SQUADRON.

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

The force under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K. C. B., in the West Indies, has been very much increased since we last made allusion to it. Allowing the *Medea* to take the place of the *Driver* (lost); and adding the crews of the *Donegal*, *Conqueror*, and *Sanspareil*, and the battalion of marines which these ships are now taking to the Gulf of Mexico, Sir Alexander will have very nearly 9,500 seamen and marines at his disposal, and 750 guns. The *Phaeton* and *Emerald*, (or the *Shannon* if the latter cannot be got ready in time) will also proceed to the scene of action, carrying with them 102 guns and 1,140 seamen and marines, making a grand total of, in round numbers, 850 gues, and 10,600 seamen and marinhs. Other reinforcements, which are ready at hand, will follow if necessary; but of course it will be understood that the whole of the above are not intended to act against the Mexicans, as the ordinary requirements of the service will demand the presence of some of the vessels at different parts of the Admiral's station. The *Gazette*, of Friday night contains the following notice:—"Rear-Admiral of the *White* Sir Alexander Milne, K. C. B., to be Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*, until further orders, and while employed as Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels of the North-American and West India station."

THE FRENCH CONTINGENT.

Under the head of "Latest Intelligence," *La Patrie* of the 19th ult., publishes the following:

"The steam-transport *L'Aube*, coming from Toulon, entered the port of Mers-el-Kebir at 2 P. M. on the 16th inst., where the *Masséna*, steam-line-of-battle ship, had arrived the evening before.

"The embarkation of the troops destined to form part of the Mexican Expedition commenced immediately. These troops, which had arrived from different parts of Algeria at Oran, of which Mers-el-Kebir is the port, comprise a battalion of the Second Regiment of Zouaves, a mounted squadron of the Second Regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, detachments of engineers, artillery, &c.

"The *Masséna* and *L'Aube* were to sail on the 17th for Martinique.

"The steam-corvette *Barthollet*, from Rochefort, on her way to Martinique to join the squadron under Rear-Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, put into Lisbon on the 15th."

The *Messenger du Midi* observes: "Thanks to the zeal and activity displayed at Toulon, the departure of the Mexican expedition has taken place on the very day prescribed by the Minister of Marine, and this feat will long be held up as one of the most extraordinary ones in the annals of naval armament. Rear-Admiral Jurien de la Gravière decided on going himself in his flag-ship, the *Masséna*, to Oran, to superintend the embarkation of the 500 Zouaves, and by 11 o'clock in the morning of the 12th all the vessels had left Toulon."

THE SPANISH MOVEMENT.

A dispatch from Madrid, of the 14th ult., states that the Government had presented to the Cortes the treaties concluded with the Republic of Venezuela, with Morocco, and that relating to intervention in Mexico. The Senate, in their reply to the speech from the throne, have given *it their entire approbation.*

The Madrid journals of the 14th state that the Staff of Gen. Prim, as Commander of the expedition to Mexico, has been formed; its chief is Major-Gen. Torres Jurado, and it consists of not fewer than seventeen persons, military and civil. Orders had been given to the General and the Staff to hold themselves in readiness to leave for Mexico without delay, instead of at the end of the month, as originally intended.

The mail steamer *Tajo* arrived at Cadiz on the 7th ult., from Havana. Commander Llavaneras was on board. He brought urgent dispatches for the Government, and immediately left for Madrid. The *Tajo* brought intelligence that the expedition which is being organized at Havana, destined for Mexico, is composed of twelve war vessels, eight of which are to be of the first class, with Government and merchant transports sufficient to convey 6,000 infantry, 300 artillery, 200 engineers, 150 horses, and three batteries, together with military and civil employes, hospital and other stores; 60,000 sand-bags were being prepared at Havana. The expedition was to leave for Vera Cruz under command of Gen. Gasset. *The Mexican General, Marquez, had promised to aid the Spaniards.*

A SPANISH PROTECTORATE FOR SPANISH AMERICA.

From the Madrid Espana.

In political circles the project of forming in America a confederation of all the Republics of Spanish origin, with Spain at the head of it, is now being discussed. Such a measure, it is affirmed, would possess great advantages, both for Spain and for those little States.

THE LETTERS OF MR. RUSSELL.

Correspondence of the London Times from the Seat of War in America.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1861.

THE CABINET DISPOSED TO COMPROMISE.

There are anxious, if not distracted, councils in the Cabinet. The attitude of foreign Powers is regarded with apprehension, but so thoroughly determined is the Northern spirit in prosecuting this war that I sincerely believe the men and money of the States would be expended to the last to resist intervention by force. *It is, however, not the less certain that the President and his Cabinet are not indisposed to a peaceful arbitration; and, from what I hear, it is not unlikely that at this moment the propriety of accepting or asking for the intervention of a great European potentate may be under consideration.* The conditions of such a settlement will be difficult; but, meantime, success in warlike operations will give the North a broader basis and a more commanding attitude. All the world sighs for such a peace as may secure a continuance of friendly relations and prosperity to both sections. May it come—*quod felix faustumque sit.* But come as it may, or how it may, the arbitrament can never reunite the fragments of the shattered mirror in which the goddess of American liberty loved to survey her charms. A standing army, the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, the infringement of the liberty of the Press, confiscations and proscriptions—these stand between, and break the shining surface.

THE EXPEDITION TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 2.

If the awful tempest which has been raging over land and sea here has extended itself to the latitudes in which the flotilla is laboring towards its working point, the Confederates may have to strike a medal for their armada, and they will, at any rate, have fair reason to declare "*afflavit Deus et hostes dissipantur.*" This is a moment of great anxiety. The North has sent out a considerable fleet to strike at a centre of rebellion, and if the waves defeat it there will be deep dejection, if not despair, through the land. They say the expedition is bound to Charleston. From the moment Beauregard began to throw up batteries against Fort Sumter there was a clear *casus belli* against the people of that city, and any cause for the expedition now which did not exist then is not to be readily discovered and vindicated. The city is the nursing mother of Secession, and it has not an agreeable reputation with us, because of its peculiar regulations respecting British sailors with a *rete mucosum*. But, nevertheless, without being un-neutral, I should be sorry to see Charleston treated as Arlington Mills or the houses in front of the Federal lines here have been dealt with. It is, in spite of mosquitoes, dust, sand, and heat, a pleasant and hospitable place, except for colored people, although not easily accessible by a hostile force from the seaside. Our news here must come from the South by way of Fortress Monroe and flags of truce from Norfolk, or roundabout by Louisville. Never will electric wire on this continent have throbbed with bigger words for good or evil. But, after all said, it will not be concerning Armageddon itself, nor will it be of such an issue to the human race as was involved in the fate of Armada the Great and first.

FOREIGN MEDIATION.

A victory of the kind which can be achieved by the expedition will do more good than harm; it will enable the North to be magnanimous; it will show the South that they have soft places not far from the vitals, where they can be hit pretty hard. *It will afford a basis for negotiators and mediators to work upon. The notion of asking or accepting the Emperor of Russia to do some intercession is dying away; it was, indeed, the offspring of the belief that the Czar meant his letter to be taken as an offer of good-natured arbitration in the quarrel.* Now we hear of a sort of deputation going to Europe to agitate public opinion, principally in England, and to stir up the depths in the political, commercial and religious world respecting the troubles and the future of the United States. The path of any such pilgrims will be smoothed, no doubt, by a victory, but there will also be a thorn growing in it, which must prove painful and embarrassing to their progress.

THE HERALD AND ITS INFLAMMATORY LEADERS.

The American people cannot fail to pay the penalty of permitting—nay, patronizing and encouraging in the only way in which their favors are appreciable—certain organs, as they are termed, at once a disgrace to the Press, to the citizens of the United States, and to civilization, to insult and outrage the national sentiment of every people in Europe with whom they are brought in contact. They have had to endure in a want of active sympathy in their efforts against an armed rebellion some of the fruits of the political action of past Governments and Administrations, which has left them without a friend in Europe who can give them the least assistance; but there is a larger and deeper neutral sea to be crossed before they can overcome the actual indignation and contempt which continual falsehoods and vile slanders, and windy menaces have excited in the minds of large masses of the people abroad, who suppose that these one or two journals (*conducted by men who, having sold their birthright for a citizenship they debase, would barter their souls for the sale of a second edition of their diurnal flood of falsehoods*) really exercise the smallest influence over the public opinion of the United States. When Mr. Lincoln allows it to be thought that he is represented by a paper which speaks of the present English Government as "a Puritan and blackleg Cabinet," the gentleman who may approach the ear of Great Britain with arguments in behalf of the cause which the Cabinet of Washington has so deeply at heart must not be surprised to find a cold audience; nor will it tend to pave the way to a favorable understanding if the same vehicle, which assumes to be the representative of popular or vulgar sentiment in America, is found to indulge in continual threats—ludicrous though they be for their very impotence—that the first uses and consequences of victory on the part of the United States will be a war of aggression against the territories of the British Crown. If may be as well, in the interests of truth, to say that there is not a respectable citizen of the United States who does not utterly disavow such doctrines, and who does not repudiate the idea that the smallest weight should be attached to the words of the paltry creatures whose frantic cries and feigned passion attract crowds around them, just as a begging fakir assembles the multitude in an Indian fair by his yells and contortions, in order to get their half-pence. *The policy of those who thought they could reunite the Union by a war against England has been completely baffled by the honesty, moderation and resolute neutrality of the Goverement of Lord Palmerston, and their inane rage now knows no bounds, except their complete imbecility and folly.*

AMERICAN SENTIMENTS TOWARD ENGLAND.

Let it be well understood that the mass of the citizens of the States does appreciate and comprehend the justice and purity of the motives of our position in this contest; and, if they are vindicated by the end, the alliance between the two countries will be placed on a broader and surer basis than it ever rested upon. It is unfortunate that no more certain way of gaining the popular ear can be devised than abusing and raving against Great Britain; but that is in the nature of things. The favor of the heir is readily obtained by the flatterers who accuse the reigning monarch of harshness and tyranny. It has been considered wise and proper in times past to train the children in the belief that England is an insidious and ever-watchful enemy, and "British this and British that" are stereotyped phrases in the alphabet of American history. They are always doing dreadful things, and plain honest gentlemen in red coats, white periwigs, and small clothes, are described as so many bloodsucking Beelzebubs breathing fire and slaughter against poor persecuted patriots, and burning and killing for the fun of the thing, without a spark of honor or duty in the matter, very much as "Lincoln's hordes" are described in the Southern papers, or as the "rebel mutilators of the dead" are painted by Northern artists.

ENGLISH IGNORANCE OF AMERICA.

I was amused the other day to see it stated that the 4th of July was a date abhorred in Great Britain, and that it was always rankling in the heart of Albion from infancy to extremest old age. It is a pity to say, but it is true, that 99 out of 100 inhabitants of the Isles are in the profoundest ignorance of any particular event connected with that day, as much so, perhaps, as is Young America of the memories of the 5th of November. We know more about Brennus than we do of Madison, and there are crowds of respectable, well-informed Englishmen, not ignorant of history, who could not for the lives of them tell who Alexander Hamilton—I do not allude to the late excellent representative of Trinity College—was, or throw the smallest light on the career and actions of Edmund Randolph, and other shining beacons of liberty, although they could discriminate nicely the characters of the two Gracchi, and have sound views respecting the causes of the fall of Sejanus. This ignorance is to be deplored, but it will be removed as the muse of American history becomes matured and smells more of the lamp; it may be ascribed to indifference, but it is certainly not due to any prying, curious, meddling spirit. There is much to praise in the past and to admire in the present of America. I speak not of material progress and prosperity, in which nature and all the world, as it were, have been giving her a shove along and lending helping hands, but of the peculiar qualities developed by the institutions of the country; and if the pot-house politicians and mouthing orators and elocutionists could only be Lafayetted for a term of years, or restrained from blowing up the body politic with pride, vain glory and bombastic vapors till it has nigh lost all natural shape and color, the inherent excellence of these qualities would become readily apparent, and recommend itself to the good opinion of mankind. From this contest, painful and cruel as it is, the mass of the nation will probably emerge purged of much dross and purified in the crucible of affliction.

THE SITUATION.

A blockade which owes its recognition to courtesy—an army held at bay by "rebels"—a capital all but beleaguered, and cut off from supplies by sea, where it is mistress of sailors and fleets—the Monroe doctrine nullified—these are bitter draughts for a people which, without offence, we may describe as the most haughty and boastful on the face of the earth. Perhaps there are other nations not less so, but they have no way of making it known. There are signs of a disposition growing every day to find victims among the Cabinet, and to hold them responsible for this state of things, and the forthcoming session of Congress is regarded with anxiety, although the Unionist ranks will present a front almost unbroken, and the massive form of Breckinridge has gone out from among them. It is felt that honesty in the Executive must be reinforced by vigor in council and by original ideas in policy, nor will the Anti-Abolitionists be at all disposed to permit Mr. Cameron's recent instructions respecting slave property to pass without censure or resistance.

THE QUESTION OF NEGRO EMANCIPATION.

Although the rumors and assertions respecting Gen. Fremont's dismissal have been in men's mouths for the last month, it is only at the present moment they are fully believed, and now it remains to be seen whether the West and the extreme Abolitionists will accept with a good grace the sacrifice of their idol to the Union. In the State of New-York there are threats of a mass convention for the adoption of the Fremont policy; and, if it be held, there will be a fair test of the strength of the emancipation party in that State. The warmest supporters of Gen. Fremont must admit he took the field in the Cambyses vein, and that his march was rather that of Louis the Great, going forth to sit down before a beleaguered city, than that of a plain General of anunostentatious Republic, which delights in informalities, and even refuses uniforms to its diplomatic representatives. A director of music and an *adlatus!* a body guard, a staff large enough for an imperial army!—these were weaknesses which have been turned with effect against the flanks of the Administrator-General of Missouri. In a second letter Col. Frank Blair has covered his quondam friend with sarcastic ridicule, availing himself of an unfortunate allusion to Gen. Lyon in a local paper to compare the parade, the performances, and the means of the present leader of the Republican forces with those of the General whose successes were only arrested by his repulse and death near Springfield. Although the mandate is said to have gone forth, we have not received the news as yet of Gen. Hunter having taken the command out of the hands of his chief, and if Gen. Fremont can but fight and win a battle, the policy of removing him may be attended with difficulty, and even with danger, to the Government in the Western States. However, the reasonable indignation of the President and Cabinet will probably have its way, and the truce between the Democratic Party and the Republicans will be seriously strained. *The North may profess whatever it pleases, its statesmen and Generals may write or say what they like; one thing is quite certain,—the inhabitants of the Confederate States to a man believe the object of the war is emancipation and the destruction of their peculiar institution.* The common name for a slave is now changed; he is no longer a "nigger," he is termed a "contraband." No one can think that the difficulty of discriminating between slaves employed by their masters against the Government of the United States and slaves the passive property of rebels will not be found insuperable. The process of concentrating the slaves from the neighborhood of hostile armies, must produce considerable evils before it reaches its limits in the South; it will derange labor in the districts where it has been adopted, it will cause inquiry and agitations among the slaves themselves. Their concentration inside the armies of the South will show their numerical strength compared with that of their masters. As yet, indeed, the North has not been able to pierce the shell; but, if the Federalist columns advance, will the men who now burn and destroy the property of their enemies, who lay waste the houses and farms within their lines, respect the orders of their Generals in reference to a chattel property which can move itself, and which, in the eyes of the soldiers of the volunteer regiments of three-fourths of the States is the sole cause of this pitiable strife? The Democrats accuse the Republicans of having caused this war by their fanaticism, and by their assaults upon the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. They joined, indeed, with the Republicans in the fight for the Union, disclaiming any participation in the designs of the latter against Slavery; but if the Confederates persist in rejecting the Union because with union they can have no safety for their domestic institutions, it is difficult to see how the Democrats can continue to fight for the Union without making war against that institution which is made the excuse and the ground of Secession. It may be easy to say this is a war of tariffs, of opposing interests, of free trade against protection; but, after all, the tariffs, the interests and the commercial policies of the North and of the South rest on the difference between free labor and slave labor and their products. It is supposed here that the Conservative Party in England are disposed to sympathize with the South. If so, it cannot be because the South has adopted "Free Trade" as its motto, so much as that the South, if successful, will deal a death-wound to Republican institutions. The Liberals, who are believed to sympathize with the Northern States, are in [illegible]ange alliance with the most determined Prote[illegible]nists in the world; but underneath all this, as I have said before, rests the stratum of Slavery, and the fight will reach it at last. Why is it so daintily approached and delicately handled by the Northern Politicians? Because they see it is beyond their power to determine the issue which may arise when once the contest is fairly raised on that subject between the Free States and the Slave States. The commercial interests, the diplomatists, the capitalists, the men who are prouder of being citizens of the United States than of being New-Englanders, New-Yorkers, Hoosiers, or Buckeyes, infinitely prefer the Union and Slavery to disunion and emancipation; but the march of events will prove irresistible, and they will find themselves, *if the contest goes on*, obliged to draw the same weapon which is wielded by the Abolitionists, the use of which they now regard with horror and loathing; for with it alone can they strike the deadliest blow at the enemies of the Union for which they are fighting. In this present lull on land, even while the great expedition is tossing on the waves, one uses the word "if," in reference to the duration of the struggle, with some sort of instinctive hope that an intervention or mediation—some interposition of man directed by a merciful Heaven—will come to stay the raging of this piteous storm, in which so much of what was noble and liberal seems doomed to certain shipwreck; for, if it goes on, what hope can there be that the North will recover the liberties which have been overwhelmed in the struggle, or that the South shall be saved from degenerating into a cruel and ferocious oligarchy? Confiscation and sequestration will be followed by proscription; indeed, the North already begins to lament that its measures for seizing the property of the Confederates have been so inadequate. We are told by one who ought to know, that among the very first acts of Congress when it meets will be a most stringent law of confiscation; and, as long as the Federalists regard the Confederates merely as rebels against a certain abstract sovereignty called the Union, it is not easy to predict how far they may go in punishing treason and rebellion. As a curious instance of the ideas entertained by some of the Federalists respecting the position of their enemies in this war, I may mention that the Philadelphia *Press*, with a certain unction, states that the Federalist soldiers are marking out, planting and sowing for themselves farms in the neighborhood of their camps in Virginia, which were deserted by their proprietors on the approach of the Federal columns. They seem to regard the soil of the seceded States very much as the legions of Augustus might have looked on the lands about the Po and Ticino. And yet these men are not to "run" slaves whenever they can, and are not to injure the property of rebels unless actively employed against them!

THE GREAT ARMADA.

All America is listening for the news from sea. At every gust which flew through the streets of Northern cities, laden with the full honors of autumn, and stripping the trees on the boulevards of their foliage, men's hearts beat fitfully, and many a prayer was offered up for the safety of the flotilla contending with the waves along that stormy coast. We may well fancy with what delight and thankfulness the furious blasts were welcomed at the Confederates' watch-fires, and the contending supplications which rose to Heaven from North and South, as the gale waxed fiercer throughout the night. It will take many cannons and many bayonets to make these Northerners and Southerners pray alike. All that the most sanguine here can do is to hope for the best, and to rely on the law of storms and the theory of Sir William Reid. An officer of the Navy Department assured me, last night, he was satisfied the expedition had escaped the tempest, the full force of which had, according to him, revolved northward; but this official will learn more to-morrow, and the telegraph will probably convey some definite intelligence to New-York after the dispatch of this letter. If it be unfavorable, expect great irritation and depression, but "no surrender." *There will be enormous resolution and obstinacy till the tax-gatherer goes round, and then*—

MISTAKE AS TO THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.

Already there is talk of raising a foreign loan to make up the difference between the sum authorized by Congress and the loan of the banks *plus* the Treasury Notes—an amount of some seventy or eighty millions of dollars. Squeaks of distress also come from Mr. Memminger down South. King Cotton has no Midas gift, unless he can get out of prison. When I was down South I ventured to assure gentlemen at Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Montgomery and New-Orleans that the British Empire did not exist by and for cotton, and that England would not break the blockade, no matter how great her necessities, so long as it was maintained in accordance with international law; and I remember well the air of compassion with which these statements were received, and the "Oh! I'm sure you believe it. But we know John Bull well—a very good fellow, but he must have his cotton by fair means or foul; without it your whole system will break to pieces. We have the cotton, and we can just dictate terms." The delusion was equally strong in the North. But the scales are beginning to fall from their eyes. Still, *if to-morrow the Government of Great Britain were to remonstrate against the pleasant practices of carrying off British sailors to prison because they were attempting to run the blockade—an act which should only lead to the confiscation of vessel and cargo—or the firing round shot across the bows of our men-of-war to bring them to, or the imprisonment of our fellow-subjects, it would be said we were trying to pick a quarrel in order to get cotton, even though it is admitted the article would be profitless at the price.* Lord Lyons, who is obnoxious to many Southern politicians because of his supposed "abolition sentiment"—that is, an abstract dislike to Slavery *per se* which most Englishmen of this age entertain—is the subject of attacks in the North because of his "Southern proclivities;" but it is superfluous to add that he preserves the strictest neutrality consistent with his relations with the Government to which he is accredited, and that the utmost pains are taken by the Legation and its members to observe in honor and good faith the policy of our Government. It is forbidden to any member of it to send any communication South, or even to write a private letter to a friend; but what of that? The work of malice and hate, rendered a passion by the contempt which it excites, must be done, and so it is.

THE RETIREMENT OF GEN. SCOTT.

The retirement of Gen. Scott, which I announced some weeks back as certain to take place in October, was deferred to the last day of the month. On the 9th of November the late commander of the United States Army will, if sufficiently recovered from his fatigues, sail in the *Arago* for Europe. "*Rude jam donatus*," he seeks the society of his family in Paris and the skill of European physicians to restore his spirits and his strength. It could not be said "Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage," if the Secretary of War really meant he would continue to seek the counsel and advice of the old soldier; but it was well for the General to escape from defamatory insinuations, and from a position which he could not continue to hold with advantage to his country or honor to himself. The former manager of the Central Illinois Railway has now taken his degree *per saltum*, and is controller of the vast levies of the Northern Republic. The increase of responsibilities thus assumed is large, as is the increase of his actual place and pay, for it cannot be longer intimated or said that Gen. McClellan is thwarted or opposed by his superior. At the same time it becomes his lot to resist the pressure of popular opinion, and to bear the brunt of popular indignation should his Fabian policy prove distasteful to the country. He asks for patience and confidence, and the demand is reasonable enough. As long as the money lasts he may have both; but if the tub of the Danaïds runs dry he will be found drowned at the bottom. He has surrounded himself with an efficient staff—devoted personal friends, attached to him by family ties or by old associations and connections,—and he will be well and faithfully served; still, if he should meet with one repulse, or make one false step in person, you will find hosts of detractors start up against him whom now all men delight to honor.

WINTER QUARTERS FOR THE ARMY.

The gale abated last night, and long before midnight the stars shone out of a blue sky, which was, however, scarred now and then by streaks of flying scud, and the wind died away altogether before morning. All the rivers are flooded, and the Potomac is carrying down past the streets of Georgetown the ghastly tokens of the repulse at Edwards' Ferry, for the dead are floating on its turbid waters. The Long Bridge could not be passed part of the day, the causeway being under water at the Virginia side—a warning, perhaps, of what is to come, but no one will take it. No; the rains cease to fall, the mud dries up, and all is well. Splendid roads, just the same that we had in front of Balaklava till an unusual exhibition of bad weather in Winter caused some inconveniences. Carts could not pass into Virginia to-day. Well, they can go to-morrow. Gen. McClellan's order for Sabbath observance is gradually giving way before works of necessity, and the streets have been thronged with wagons near the bridges for the last two Sundays. *I see quantities of planking going out to camp, and I have a shrewd suspicion that a large part of the army, in spite of denials, will go into Winter quarters.* The storm and rain of yesterday have made some of the camps untenable. Lines of sheds for horses meet the eye at the other side of the river, and in out-of-the-way suburbs here. Here is a proof of thoughtfulness, at all events—a look in advance for the horses. *There are rumors going that no movement will be made till January.* There are plenty of recruits coming in for the volunteer army, for the regulars they have ceased to be.

VIEWS OF THE WAR.

THE INACTIVITY OF THE NATIONAL ARMY—THE REMOVAL OF FREMONT.

From the London Times.

The promises and pretensions of the Federal Government will hardly allow it to pass the Winter without effecting something. "Something must be done," is, our correspondent tells us, the burden of the public cry. In Washington this cry is, of course, particularly loud. The city is, in fact, blockaded by the Confederates. All down the river their batteries are placed, and nothing can come into the Federal Capital except by a single line of railway, which is quite insufficient for supplying the necessities of 150,000 men. Coals were already very dear, and provisions were expected to reach a price unheard of in that land of plenty. In the meantime the expenses of the war are enormous, and the time is fast approaching when the £30,000,000 which the Government has received from the people in the first heat of their patriotism will be spent, and another sum equally large must be provided. Every one is dissatisfied, except contractors and manufacturers, and the rest of those among whom war loans are spent. Then there is certainly a little humiliation in being blockaded in one's own Capital by rebels, and in finding that a National frigate is obliged to run up the river in the dark. We cannot, therefore, wonder that agitation prevails in the Cabinet, and that there is a party which would urge Gen. McClellan to an advance, even at the risk of another Bull Run. *If the naval expedition by capturing anything, even though it be a swampy islet, from which the troops will be driven out by fever immediately the warm weather of next year begins, can divert the attention of the public from the state of things on the Potomac, and give Gen. McClellan time to proceed cautiously against his stubborn enemies, the Government will have gained something which will be worth the cost and risk of this strange enterprise.*

There are other reasons why a blow should be struck. It is plain that the fate of the Border States trembles in the balance. Kentucky, where the feeling among the more sober classes, even of slaveholders, has always been for the Union, will possibly, after all, be torn from the North by the boldness of the Secessionist Party, aided by the Confederate arms. The young men, we are told, are ardent for the Southern cause, even in a city like Louisville, which looks on to free soil across the Ohio, and is engaged in trade as much with Federals as Confederates. The situation of this State and of Missouri seems to have determined the Government to an act from which they had long shrunk. Gen. Fremont, the most popular man in the West, and the opponent of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency in 1856, has been deprived of his command, and no longer serves the United States. In the face of the enemy, at a time when the Confederate Generals, after a period of alternate success and defeat, had united their forces, and with a formidable army were about to make a great effort for the conquest of the State, this too independent commander has been superseded. What the consequences of this act may be we cannot venture to predict, but this we may say, that by dismissing Fremont the Government repudiates the designs attributed to it by its friends on this side the Atlantic. Gen. Fremont is an Abolitionist, and an Abolitionist cannot be tolerated even though his dismissal will make an army mutinous. It is said, with much probability, that the Union party in Kentucky and Missouri has demanded the sacrifice of Fremont as the price of its own allegiance. To refuse would be to lose both States. *Mr. Lincoln remains true to his promises and to the American Constitution, and both these bind him to support the Slave laws with which Gen. Fremont would venture to tamper.*

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN ALLIANCE WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

From the London Star.

There could scarcely be expressed in words a more explicit abjuration of that policy than is contained in the letter of Secretary Cameron, to the commander of the great naval expedition that has gone to the South. The General is instructed to avail himself of "services of any persons, whether fugitives from labor or not, who offer themselves to the National Government;" but not to make a general arming of such persons for military service. He is further instructed to "assure all loyal masters that Congress will provide just compensation to them for the loss of persons so employed." And, as if to leave no room for doubt as to the full meaning of this assurance, the Secretary adds: "It is believed that the course thus indicated will best secure the substantial rights of loyal masters and the benefits to the United States of the services of all disposed to support the Government, while it avoids all interference with the social systems or local institutions of every State beyond that which insurrection makes unavoidable, and which a restoration of peaceful relations to the Union under the Constitution will immediately remove." Here is a pledge, not only that the rights of loyal slaveholders shall be respected, but that the institution of Slavery shall be reëstablished on the return of peace. Such a declaration may possibly effect its immediate object—but at what a shameful sacrifice of a great hereafter! It may draw to any spot of which the forces of the expedition take possession a number of "loyal masters." It may facilitate the scheme of supplying Europe with a few cargoes of cotton. It may even encourage the commercial classes in the Confederacy to reciprocate the desire of the New-York merchants for pacification. But it will prevent the formation of camps of refuge, like that described in the interesting paper from which we quoted yesterday. The great armada will bring away no droves of human contrabands—including such quaint specimens of Southern property as the Baptist preacher, whose daughter had been rescued from the slave-block by subscription, or the black Scripture-reader, who discovered prophetic passages no white man dared to include in his lessons to "the darkies." If there be many negroes further South like those of Virginia, Slavery will come to an end without help from "the King of the North." It may even be said that the black man is more necessary to the Union than the Union to him. Those four millions of bondsmen would at least liberate the republic from the supremacy of a minority. But the Washington Cabinet think otherwise. It dismisses Fremont, though his officers declare that they will set up a Northwest Federation, and make him President. It deprives the naval expedition of a weapon worth any number of rifled cannon. *It chills the enthusiasm of New-England, and represses the rising sympathy of the Old World. Therefore, we do not believe that the day of reverse has passed, or that a short war will be succeeded by a lasting peace.*

Latest Commercial Intelligence.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

Queenstown, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1861.

From the London Daily News' City Article, of Nov. 21.

Yesterday an improvement of 1-16 ℘ cent. took place in Consols. A favorable impression is arising with regard to the possible course both of political and financial affairs in France.

From the London Times' City Article, of Nov. 21.

A preponderance of sale yesterday caused dullness in the Consol market; among the recent causes of firmness in the funds have been some large purchases of reduced and India debentures on account of the London and Westminster Banks. In the general discount market yesterday, there was no alteration, the rate remaining at 2¾ to 2⅞ ℘ cent. At the Bank, however, there was rather more demand. About £40,000 in fine gold was taken into the Bank to-day. The Railway market yesterday was dull.

M. Fould has intimated to the Syndicat of the Agents du 'Change that he does not intend raising any loan for the present. He thinks the measure about to be taken will inspire sufficient confidence to enable the immediate wants of the Treasury to be supplied. M. Fould specially calls the Syndicat before him in order to make these announcements. He further mentioned that within these few days there had been a commencement of a return of silver to the Bank of France.

THE AMERICAN TRADE.

The Wheat and Flour exported from New-York during the month of October is said to have amounted in value to more than a million and a half sterling. The imports of unmanufactured goods during the same period had been only 400,000, against 1,100,000 in same month last year; and of this total about one-half consisted of Woolen Goods for the army. Nearly all the markets had become drained of produce, and brokers and merchants were anxious as to the effect of shipments of Breadstuffs being reduced to moderate proportions, which soon took place.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, Nov. 21.

Opening prices—Consols Money, 94⅛, ¼; consols account, 92¾, ⅞; New Three ℘ cents, 92¼, ⅜.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 21.

Market very quiet. Sales, perhaps, 4,000 or 5,000 bales. No imports.

QUOTATIONS OF AMERICAN SECURITIES.

London, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

American Securities, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ℘ cent., red. 1874	75 @ 76	
Virginia State 6 ℘ cent.	44 @ 45	44¾
Erie shares	27½ @ 28½	27¾
Do. 7 ℘ cent. Preference	48 @ 49	47¾
Do. Assessment Scrip	1½ @ 2	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ℘ cent., 1867	90 @ 92	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ℘ cent., 1859	88 @ 90	
Do. 3d M. 7 ℘ cent., 1883	77 @ 78	77
Illinois Cen. 6 ℘ cent., red. 1875	76 @ 78	
Do. 7 ℘ cent., red. 1875	79 @ 80	79¾
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	40 @ 39dis.	40½@39¾d.
Do. do. all paid	58 @ 60	
Mich. Cen., Con. 1869, 8 ℘ c.	82 @ 84	
Do. S. F. 8 ℘ ct. 1st M., '82	85 @ 87	
Do. Bonds		
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ℘ cent, S. F., 1885	70 @ 75	
New-York Central 6 ℘ cent. S. F., 1883	81 @ 83	
Do. 7 ℘ cent., 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. 7 ℘ cent. S. F., 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. 7 ℘ cent. c. b., 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	70½ @ 71½	71 @ 70½
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℘ cent., 1865	98 @ 100	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ℘ cent, '72	96 @ 98	97 @ 98
Pensylvania Central Bds., 1st m. 6 ℘ cent., conv	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ℘ cent.	82 @ 84	
Do. $50 shares	35 @ 37	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	14 @ 18	

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Man Instantly Killed in the Twentieth Ward.

Late Tuesday afternoon a young man, named Patrick McHugh, was shot with a pistol, in the hands of Thompson Martin, on the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street. The ball entered one of his eyes and penetrated to the brain, causing instant death. Martin was taken into custody by the Police of the Sixteenth Precinct, and yesterday was committed to prison to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will be held to-day. The prisoner is about 25 years of age, a machinist by occupation, and was employed in [illegible]teenth-street.

As to the origin of the affray, the accounts are somewhat conflicting; but according to the most reliable information that can be obtained, it is believed that the deed was committed in self-defence. The prisoner and his brother, Jas. Martin, had the charge of a box, near the polls in Tenth-avenue, for the distribution of Opdyke tickets. During the afternoon, a party of Tenth-avenue "roughs," who were opposed to Opdyke, made an attack upon the box of the Martins, and, without any provocation whatever, they completely demolished it, and destroyed the tickets. The Martins soon repaired damages, however, and having obtained another supply of tickets, were in the quiet possession of their stand until just before the closing of the polls, when some party made a second attack upon them. Resistance was made by the Martins and their friends, and soon there was a general fight. Some of the attacking party seized James Martin, threw him down, and beat and bruised him on the head in a serious manner. While James Martin was down and was receiving the blows from the Tenth-avenue party, Thompson Martin, the prisoner, drew a pistol and fired. The ball took effect on McHugh, as stated above. The wounds received by James Martin are very serious. His nose is broken, and he is otherwise injured on the head and face. The deceased was 17 years of age, and resided at No. 307 West Twenty-seventh-street.

Arrests for Illegal Voting.

In addition to those published in yesterday's Times, the arrests for illegal voting were as follows: In the Eleventh Ward—Peter Hogan was arrested, and Justice Osborne yesterday held him to bail in $300. Seventeenth Ward—Thomas Fay. Eighteenth Ward—Matthew O'Neil; committed by Justice Kelly. Nineteenth Ward—Patrick Finnegan, and Michael O'Hele were arrested. James Kerrigan of the Twenty-second Ward, was arrested and committed by Justice Kelly for breaking ballot-boxes.

Arrests for Disturbing the Polls.

John A. Cooley and John Eagan were arrested, on Tuesday night, in the Nineteenth Ward, for creating a disturbance, and for attempting to interrupt the progress of the canvass. It is charged that the two prisoners jumped into the inclosure where the canvass was going on; that Cooley drew a large quantity of tickets from his pocket, and threw them upon the table where the ballots from the boxes had just been placed by the Canvassers, for the purpose of being counted. Before the disturbance was quelled, Cooley drew a pistol, and threatened to shoot Alderman Farley. The disturbers were finally arrested, and yesterday they were taken before Justice Kelly, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Cooley was held to bail in the sum of $500, upon each of two complaints. Ex-Alderman McSpedon became his surety.

[Advertisement.]

"Singular, Yet True"—That the sale of Hats by Knox, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, on Wednesday last, exceeded any of his former years at the same period. Thanksgiving Day displayed Knox's Winter style extensively and to great advantage. For neatness, style and economy, Knox is the hatter of them all.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

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AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl to assist with light housework, or mind children; is a good plain sewer; wages no object; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Apply at No. 73 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

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DR. HOMER BOSTWICK, AUTHOR OF SEVERAL Medical Books, will continue the practice of Medicine and Surgery, at No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway.